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SEMI-WEEKLY.

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W. N. ARMSTRONG, EDITOR.

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VETERAN CABINET MEMBER STEPS DOWN AND OUT

W. O. Smith Leaves the Cabinet.

RETIRED WEDNESDAY A. M.

Gives His Reasons Brief- ly—A Day's Political Sensation.

(From Thursday's Daily.)

William Owen Smith, who has been Attorney General here since the 17th day of January, 1893, is no longer connected with the Government. He retired from the Cabinet of President Dole yesterday morning. The resignation has been accepted. Mr. Dole, Mr. Smith and Capt. King are the only men who have been continuously in the Executive Council since the day the Provisional Government was organized. There have been three Ministers of Foreign Affairs and three Ministers of Finance.

The Board of Health is also without a President. Mr. Smith was a member by virtue of his office as Attorney General and had been placed at the head of the body.

In the middle of the forenoon it was known down town that Mr. Smith had left the high and honorable post which he had reached in the service of his native land. That it had long been his intention to retire to private life was well known, but the seeming suddenness of his leaving was rather a surprise. Mr. Smith had always said that so soon as annexation had been accomplished he desired to return to his law practice and his business interests. It was his wish to take this step in August last, but he was prevailed upon by his colleagues and citizens who appreciated the value of his work, to remain till the change had been completed—that is until laws for the government of the Islands under the new relation had been enacted at Washington. Within a fortnight he had expressed the purpose of departing from the Executive Building at the end of this month.

The matter of the quick change in the Cabinet was gone over about town to the exclusion of the news brought by the Australia, talks on stock deals or even the war in the Philippines. Men who had been either openly or covertly opposed to Mr. Smith as a publicist were among the first to regret that the country was losing the labor of one so capable and energetic. Mr. Smith has been at the head of the Police Department for more than six years and his work here tells for itself. He has been the attorney in chief for the people throughout the whole group and has been a most successful prosecutor.

The Attorney General was asked why he resigned. Mr. Smith replied that while he had contemplated retiring from office for some time, and in fact his resignation had been in the hands of President Dole since last August, that his retiring abruptly at this time was due to an unfortunate condition of affairs which had arisen among the members of the Executive Council.

The unwarranted attack which had been publicly made upon himself and other members of the Council by another member, was so unjust that under the circumstances he deemed that he could not consistently with self respect and due regard for the public interests, remain in office. Mr. Smith said that he was unwilling to enter further into details, but spoke of the great gratification he felt in regard to the manner in which the integrity of the Government had thus far been maintained. His thoughts seemed to turn back to the earlier periods of the Provisional Government and the Republic and the trying times through which the community had passed and spoke of how much it was a matter for congratulation that the high standard of public spirit in the community had enabled those responsible for the conduct of the Government to administer its affairs as successfully as they had.

He added that he believed he could safely say that heretofore no person in high office since the establishment of the Provisional Government had been controlled by motives of self-seeking.



WM. O. SMITH.

but that the guiding principle had been that only which would conserve the public interest.

Mr. Dole was asked if he desired to say anything about Mr. Smith's resignation.

He replied that Mr. Smith had sent in his resignation on August 13th, but would not press its acceptance if it would put the Government to much inconvenience. Mr. Smith had asked positively yesterday for its acceptance, and it would be accepted. He did not desire to say anything more on the subject.

He was also asked if he had the power, under existing conditions, to appoint an Attorney General. He said that he had instructions from Washington to fill any vacancies in the event of death or resignation.

In all of Mr. Smith's labors he has been earnest and indefatigable. He has brought the Board of Health to a remarkably comprehensive and efficient standard. If it is possible to say that such a tremendous and intelligent worker will be missed more in one place than in any other, it can be said that the heaviest loss falls on the Board of Health. He has had the deepest sense of the responsibilities which his Cabinet position carried and has not been content to depend upon office work wholly. He has not been above walking or driving about all parts of Honolulu and suburbs and by personal visits he is the best known Cabinet officer in the other Islands. His energy has been no less marvelous than his insight into the future and he has been a constant advocate of the construction of roads everywhere and the opening of wild lands for settlement. In all things he has been able to maintain a happy medium. While called aggressive and while acknowledged as a positive identity, he has always been considered safe and entirely careful. That Mr. Smith loves his country is but natural. He has planned for its future and he has put his shoulder to the wheel in efforts for its best interests at all times. A pleasant gentleman in private life, as a Cabinet Minister he has always been approachable. Decision was a marked point in his work of administration. He had a good legal training—has a good legal mind and is rapid in reaching conclusions.

W. O. Smith was one of the active men in defending the country in 1893. He assisted materially in the formation of the Provisional Government and was firm and courageous in all the trying situations of 1893-4. There were many dark days when the best of them were puzzled, but Mr. Smith was one of the few men always standing by the guns uncompromisingly. Mr. Smith could be the diplomat on occasion, for it was he more than any other man who handled numerous local assaults upon the Provisional Government.

In the uprising of 1893, the elements of leadership in Mr. Smith were brought out. He spent his time between the capitol building and the police station, though frequently in the field during the days of shooting. He was always in demand for advice and he labored incessantly night and day till the disturbance was concluded. No one can know what a great strength he was in many quarters during that trouble.

Mr. Smith is a man just on the threshold of middle life. In fact he is a young man. He was born on the Island of Kauai and was educated parti-

ly here and partly abroad. He has been in the law almost from his boyhood. He is not a wealthy man, but will command a practice that will return him a handsome income.

To the very last the thoughts of Mr. Smith were for the people at Molokai, in whom he has taken the deepest interest. Every man, woman and child in the Settlement calls him friend. He has put the Settlement on a basis that few ever believed it could reach. The newest improvement is the installation of an enlarged water system.

It was the aim of Mr. Smith to improve himself for the fulfillment of his duties. He is probably the best posted man in the Islands on the subjects of quarantine, income tax, liquor licenses and taxation and tariff in general. As a Cabinet Minister Mr. Smith has been whole-hearted in his work. His downtown office, carrying several trusts and the management of a number of estates, he placed in other hands. He devoted all of his time to his duties as President of the Board of Health, Attorney General and head of the Police Department. He speaks and reads and writes Hawaiian readily and correctly. This has been of great use to him in his office. In the way of dealing with the police officers and the district magistrates in the outside districts and in dealing with the natives in health matters. He took the helm during the cholera visitation and remained on duty day and night till the plague was driven from the shores.

The question of a successor to Mr. Smith comes up at once. There had been talk some time ago of Judge Cooper leaving the Foreign Office to become Attorney General on the retirement of Mr. Smith. Another plan broached was to offer the Attorney Generalship to A. G. M. Robertson. The names of Deputy Attorney General Dole and Marshal Brown for the Attorney Generalship have been mentioned. It is supposed that President Dole and the remainder of the Cabinet will announce a successor in a few days.

Mr. Smith has enjoyed the highest esteem of all the numerous men who have reported to him directly and indirectly during the past six years. These, with those who saw that the one who has been regarded as the strongest man in the Cabinet was leaving it, said yesterday that it would be extremely difficult to replace him in the public service. It was thought on Monday, after the appearance in this paper of an interview with Mr. Smith, that a Cabinet crisis was imminent. As Mr. Smith had often of late declared that he would retire at the first opportunity, it was rumored Monday and Tuesday mornings that he had left. It was known after Tuesday's meeting that certain relations were still strained and the people who watch public events were quite certain that some such thing as happened yesterday morning was on the schedule.

Just how much, if any effect, the published interviews of Mr. Damon have had on the situation cannot be conjectured any further than intimated in Mr. Smith's statement given above. It is known, however, that Mr. Smith has the record of being somewhat of a stayer himself when a difference or a fight arises.

MAPS, MAPS, MAPS, of Honolulu, just issued by the Hawaiian Gazette Co., von Holt Block, King street. Secure one before they are all gone. 50 cents each.

THE FIELD LABOR

Reports Made by Two of the
Immigration Officers.

IMPROVEMENT IN CONDITIONS

Sanitation—Treatment of Men by Lunas—
The "Docking" System—Cause
of Desertion.

Honolulu, Dec. 31, 1898.

J. A. King, Esq., President Board of
Immigration.

Sir:—I have the honor herein to present the following report of conditions developed during the past five months, as found in the course of my duties as Inspector of Immigrants.

The period covered began August 1st, 1898, and ends December 31, 1898. In due order I have visited and inspected the plantations on the Islands of Kauai, Oahu, Maui and Hawaii, and made separate reports to you of those trips entering into such detail as seemed to me then advisable.

Three visits of investigation have been made to Oahu Plantation and one to Pioneer Mill Co., at Lahaina to arrive at the facts in regard to reported abuses. These visits have also been duly and exhaustively reported to you. I have understood, the end aimed at in the inspection duties of my office, to be the amelioration of possible, wrongful and harmful conditions of contract labor, due regard being paid to justice and the interests and rights of employers. This object has determined my actions, and where a plain pointing out of defects and abuses and polite request for abatement has met with prompt acquiescence, I have not thought it necessary to be more severe.

The laborers' quarters as to ventilation, cubic air space, drainage and general sanitary surroundings have been carefully examined and the necessary steps taken to remedy existing defects. I have made it a point to carefully question disinterested parties, who by the nature of their positions would be informed, as to the treatment of laborers by their overseers and in regard to any possible cause for complaint; and where complaints have been made I have found it a judicious course to pursue, to obtain both sides of the story. Beyond this I have quietly and unobserved watched the work of field gangs and so obtained data for an opinion as to the efficiency of the laborer and probable over stimulation on the part of the luna.

As to sanitary conditions, I am pleased to report in general a constant improvement all along the line in sanitary matters. Barracks built in recent years have for the most part been constructed on selected ground providing drainage where possible, with ample space beneath between floor and earth, provision being made for light and ventilation. Old quarters have few of the elements to be desired. I am convinced that from this time on improvement will be marked and equally certain that inspection has not been without its influence for good. Under conditions such as necessarily attend the collection of a body of low class labor sanitary rules applicable to an intelligent community are almost impossible of observance fully at first. Only the strictest regulations and absolute powers of execution can overcome the natural tendencies and habits of a cheap labor class.

The matter becomes simple and means efficacious only when a settled system of procedure suited to each locality is decided upon. Constant authoritative inspections and a detail whose sole business shall be to remove and care for refuse and attend to other matters of cleanliness is necessary and I am glad to say on many plantations, this methodical system is in active operation with the happiest results.

In most cases I have found ample living room, but what might be called the gregarious disposition of this class cause them to crowd together in what we would consider inadequate space, though ample accommodations were supplied and available. A deeply rooted dislike for a current of air in their sleeping quarters results in an active antagonism to ventilation and every crack and crevice is calked as far as possible. I have tried not to be hypercritical. I have not looked for cleanliness in a pig pen and I have not found it in a close room inhabited by six to eight Chinamen voluntarily huddled together, and I have not always placed the blame upon the management for an intentionally dammed drain retaining a mass of filth. These vile conditions, I have found, are at times the fact even on the best regulated and most carefully and liberally managed plantations. I must say the physical systems of these people seem to have accommodated themselves to these hard conditions and show a surprising immunity from the results one would naturally expect.

Together with improved sanitary surroundings I am able to report a lessening in the percentage of the sick. Where there was 5 per cent six months ago, today there is less than 2 per cent. I feel sure the results of better conditions will not only appeal to the aesthet-

hetic but will be marked by a lower death and sickness rate.

2d, as to treatment: There exists in the public mind an impression that most managers and their subordinate overseers are simply slave drivers and brutal in their relations to the contract laborers. In general I have not found it so. My experience, which has been extended and intimate, leads me to the conclusion that the brutal luna is the exception, that the provocations to displays of temper are great and numerous and that only a self-controlled man can make a successful overseer. I have found that when complaints are made of ill treatment and are true, the laborer often has been as much to blame as the luna. I do not mean to excuse the luna from his unlicensed action, but I do say that I have never known an inoffensive man abused. Whatever has been the policy in the past at present strict injunctions are laid upon those in authority to refrain entirely from forcible means of compulsion under penalty of censure and discharge. So far has this had its effect that except on a few plantations even recourse to the courts is seldom allowed. I am now speaking of the majority; there are some places where desertions because of dissatisfaction are numerous and these have had my attention, I believe, with good results. In answer to the question "What means do you use to control your laborers outside of the appeal to the Courts?" the interviewed in all cases without exception has acknowledged the same means, viz: the system of arbitrary fines, otherwise called the "docking system." This system has been fruitful of complaints and strikes. The position from the employer's standpoint seems not unreasonable, but when the power of fining, by deduction of one quarter or one half or a whole day's wages, is left to the discretion of a luna in the field, the abuse of such power is bound to follow. Is it legal?

To insure a reasonable amount of care and diligence in their work, when a recourse to a civil suit for damages would be not only expensive, but farcical as against an irresponsible class, something in the way of private or corporation regulations is seen to be necessary, as also the means to enforce those regulations.

In conclusion I will say, that a wise foresight is impelling the management of most plantations to gradually approach such conditions as will be found necessary when an enforcement of labor contracts will be impossible. To this end a state of satisfaction with surroundings and treatment is seen to be most desirable.

Statistical tables have been ably collated for his report by Secretary Taylor and would be superfluous here.

The coming period I am convinced will show no delay or retrogression in the good work of improvement already so far advanced.

Respectfully submitted,
CHAS. A. PETERSON,
Inspector of Immigrants.

In regard to plantation labor troubles Mr. Taylor has the following to report to the Minister of the Interior:

Acting upon your instructions, I left Honolulu on June 17 for Maui to investigate certain troubles among Chinese contract laborers at Wailuku plantation, taking with me both Japanese and Chinese interpreters.

The trouble here was among the Manchurian laborers, and arose more out of a misunderstanding than anything else. Their dialect was the principal cause. I was also at Spreckelsville plantation to find out why so many laborers had deserted. Within a very short time one hundred and twenty-three men had deserted, who were under contract to the Quong Fung and Sam Sing Companies. Since my visit less desertions have taken place. On the 22d of June, I was at Honokaa investigating the desertions and complaints at the plantations between there and Hilo. During the first six months of the year the desertions of 82 Chinese and 388 Japanese had been reported.

There were 178 desertions from one plantation alone. When the police caught deserters from this plantation they would notify the manager, but he would tell them he did not want the men back. This action had a decidedly bad effect and is more the reason for the wholesale desertions throughout the Hamakua district. The manager said he got redress from the Immigration Company importing the men so he did not lose anything. The manager of the Kumamoto Immigration Company informed me that the desertions of Japanese brought here by his company had already been a loss to them of over \$3,700, and desertions were being reported by every mail. Since April 1st, the Japanese Government has allowed the Immigration Companies to exact a monetary bond from each laborer before leaving Japan, sufficient to cover the amount of the passage money, and on the event of desertion the Immigration Company confiscates the money deposited.

To arrive at the direct cause for so many desertions was a difficult task, but some of the reasons attributed are as follows:

- 1st. Debts caused by gambling.
- 2nd. Debts to plantation and storekeepers.
- 3rd. Ill treatment by lunas.
- 4th. Higher wages and easier work in the coffee districts.
- 5th. Men who were returned to Japan by the Government are gradually getting back, they arrive on the plantations contracted to, but almost immediately desert, intentionally.

I also made a visit to the Ewa Plantation and one to Waianae.

WRAY TAYLOR,
Secretary, Bureau of Immigration.

MORE GOOD ONES

Engagement and 250 Insurgents Killed.

NATIVES ARE TREACHEROUS

Fire From Flag of Truce—Hard Fighting Under a Hot Sun—American Losses.

NEW YORK, March 7.—A cable to the Sun dated Manila, March 7, 8:50 p. m., says: Detachments from the Twentieth Regular Infantry and the First Nebraska and First Wyoming regiments, with four guns of the Utah Light Artillery, advanced this morning on the Filipinos south of the water works. The Twentieth Infantry and Nebraskans flanked the right, while a battalion of the Wyoming troops attacked them in front. The enemy were in strong force, but after two hours' fighting they deserted their trenches and retreated to the Pasig river. Captain John O'Brien and Private Joseph Sparks of the Wyoming Battalion and Private John Curran of the Twentieth Infantry were wounded. The weather was extremely hot and several of the regulars were prostrated.

The natives resumed their desultory firing in the afternoon on General Wheaton's and General Hale's brigades. Our infantry and artillery replied and soon drove the enemy from their positions. General Hale subsequently sent out a strong reconnoitering party, which examined the jungle for 500 yards beyond our lines. No live Filipinos were seen, but the bodies of many rebels were found where they had fallen in the undergrowth. It is estimated by General Hale that 250 of the enemy were killed. The village of Lagnig has been burned by Americans.

Another example of the treachery of the natives was given to-day. Two flags of truce were displayed by the enemy in front of General Owensline's brigade. Lieutenant Koehler and several men were detailed to advance and learn what the Filipinos desired. The Lieutenant and his party had gone about 500 yards beyond our lines when it was discovered that the flag bearers were armed and that a number of natives were concealed in the bushes with the undoubted intention of massacring the Americans who replied to the flags of truce. As soon as the danger of the situation was revealed Lieutenant Koehler and his men started to return to the American lines. They had no sooner turned than the enemy in ambush opened fire on them, but fortunately none of our men was hurt.

Later the Americans again attacked the rebels and drove them across the river, but they returned as soon as our men retired from the chase.

While the Nebraskans were returning to their former position in the afternoon the rebels opened fire on them from places of concealment and killed Privates Roscoe Young and G. Walker. Captain C. H. Ough was wounded. The engagement was then reopened and during the fighting Major Bell was slightly wounded.

MANILA, March 7 (6:45 p. m.).—This afternoon General Hale's brigade continued the work of driving out the rebels from the country between the reservoir and the water works, a distance of about three miles. The country is now clear on the left of the river, but the enemy is still in front of General Wheaton's line.

Near San Pedro Macati they have been actively attempting to make the positions of the Sixth Artillery on the hills untenable, their sharpshooters keeping up a constant fire all day.

Private Lovejoy, Company C, Washington Volunteers, was killed by a stray bullet. Major Bell, Seventh United States Cavalry; Private Young, Company M, Twentieth Infantry; Private Curran, Company H, Twentieth Infantry, and Private Parks, Company I, First Wyoming Volunteers, were wounded to-day.

This morning the enemy in front of General Owensline's division sent out a flag of truce, but retired when Lieutenant Kohler, with two men, advanced to meet it. This afternoon they again showed a white flag, and again two officers and an interpreter advanced. When the Americans were within about 200 yards of the rebels the latter dragged rifles from behind their backs and opened fire upon them, but fortunately without effect.

Hawthorne's battery fired two shells, killing several of the enemy.

In accordance with instructions to the land and naval forces a general order was issued to-day directing the United States troops to give particular attention to the specific duty of furnishing full protection to the lives and property of all German, Austrian, Dutch, Italian and Portuguese resi-

dents and with the co-operation of the resident German Consul, to give any assistance wherever necessary.

At 2 o'clock this afternoon the temperature was 81 degrees Fahrenheit, and the heat is intense, especially on the lines, where twenty-five men were temporarily prostrated during the day.

A detachment of General Hale's and General Wheaton's brigades was engaged for two hours this morning clearing the country in front of their lines on both sides of the river, the enemy concentrating with the apparent purpose of cutting off the garrison at the water works.

The rebels bolted at the first sign of the advance, but they separated into small bodies whenever the cover afforded opportunities and kept up a running fire. By a series of rapid advances, followed by flank movements, the enemy was completely routed as far out as Guadalupe on the right and almost to Mariguin on the left. The casualties reported are Captain O'Brien of Company F, First Wyoming Volunteers, and two men slightly wounded. The rebel loss was heavy.

A PEACE POLICY

Japan Now for Reduction of the Army and Navy.

Retrenchment is Urged—Present Establishment is Too Expensive—The Radicals.

SEATTLE, Wash., March 5.—The Japanese are losing in a measure their love for things warlike, a mighty army and a powerful navy, and are turning their thoughts toward their pocket-books, rapidly becoming depleted. Already the cry has gone up for a reduction of the imperial army, and the difficulty with which naval appropriations passed this year makes it evident that retrenchment in naval affairs will soon come.

The progressionists, strange to say, are the people who have asked for army retrenchment. They are preparing a petition to be presented to the throne setting forth their reasons for the proposal. They point out the hardship imposed on the farmers by the land tax increase bill and the dangerous condition of the state's finances generally, which they claim can only be readjusted by reducing the army. A great many members of the House of Peers sympathize with this movement, and it is likely that they will present a similar petition. They will bring great pressure to bear on their body to vote for a reduction of the army.

Army expenditures this year will cost Japan 1233 yen per capita—much less than that of any European power, but greater when natural resources and relative wealth are considered.

MANY LIVES LOST.

NEW YORK, March 5.—A Sun cable from Toulon says: Great loss of life and property was occasioned by an explosion in the naval magazine No. 1 at La Goubrian, between La Seyne and Toulon, at 2:30 o'clock this morning. By noon thirty-two bodies had been recovered from the debris of wrecked buildings in the village and by 3 o'clock this number had been swelled to sixty. Some of the victims are supposed to have been blown to atoms, while others are believed to have been carried into the sea and drowned. The wounded numbered 110, and the injuries of many of these are serious. The magazine contained 50,000 kilos of black powder.

AGREEABLY RECEIVED.

WASHINGTON, March 6.—A cablegram from General Otis at Manila, received in Washington, indicates the satisfactory and agreeable reception accorded to the American troops which recently landed at the Island of Negros. They were sent there by General Miller at Iloilo in command of Colonel Smith, to take formal possession for the United States, which he did without trouble.

GENERAL EAGAN COMING.

WASHINGTON, March 7.—Commissioner General Charles P. Eagan, who has remained in Washington since the court-martial suspended him from service for his attack on General Miles, has arranged to leave Washington tonight for the West. He will go to San Francisco and thence embark for Honolulu, where he has a son who has large interests in coffee plantations.

BUBONIC PLAGUE.

LONDON, March 5.—The Bombay correspondent of the Post says: The bubonic plague is raging here with unparalleled severity. According to official returns, there were 912 deaths last week, but these quite understate the mortality.

ITALY TO FIGHT

Will Make Battle Unless China Yields.

Squadron of Five Cruisers—This to Secure an Apology—The United States.

ROME, March 5.—The Italian Government is fully determined to obtain an apology from China for the Tsungli Yamen's refusal of the demand of Signor Martino, Italian Minister at Peking, of a concession at San Man bay, province of Che-Kiang, to be used as a naval base and a coaling station. A squadron of five cruisers, with 100 guns and 1500 men, will soon arrive at San Man bay.

WASHINGTON, March 7.—For the first time in history the United States has been recognized officially as a factor in the affairs of the Far East, for in spite of denials, it is known that the great powers of Europe have made diplomatic representations to this Government respecting the future of China. One of the most important specific facts is that Secretary of State Hay has received, through Embassadors, communications relating to the intentions of Italy in China. In Administration circles it is denied emphatically that the United States is interested in the dismemberment of China, and it is insisted that this Government will retain the attitude of mere spectator in the impending territorial acquisitions of the powers.

As against these representations from Washington official sources, it is stated by some of the diplomats here that the President's unformed policy respecting the future of the Philippines gives credence to rumors from London that the moral support of the United States will be extended to England in the Far East.

FAST TIME ON THE OCEAN.

Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse Makes a Cut in Her Record.

NEW YORK, March 7.—The fast express steamer Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, which arrived to-day from Bremen, Southampton and Cherbourg, made a most surprising record trip across the Atlantic. She covered a distance of 3148 knots in 5 days, 21 hours and 8 minutes, an average speed of 22.33 knots an hour. Leaving Cherbourg March 1st, at 6:10 p. m., the days run were 416, 545, 545, 556, 556, 524, arriving at Sandy Hook Lightship to-day at 10:18 a. m. This beats the best time of this fast vessel from Cherbourg, which was made September 20, 1898, in 5 days, 22 hours and 29 minutes. The trip was made in 1 hour and 12 minutes less time over a course which was longer. The run is surprising from the fact that it was made in March, although the weather was unusually fine for the season of the year.

BRITISH SHIPS AS TRANSPORTS.

May Bid for Carrying Freight to Manila.

SEATTLE, Wash., March 7.—A Times special from Washington quoted Col. Bird of the Transportation Bureau of the War Department as follows: "We are asking for bids for 7000 tons of freight now stored at San Francisco. If British shipowners offer the cheapest rate they will get the contract for transporting this freight to Manila. If they bid the same as American owners, the American ships will be given the preference."

SUGAR PRICES ADVANCED.

NEW YORK, March 6.—An all-round advance in the price of refined sugar was made to-day by the American Sugar Refining Company, Arbuckle Brothers and Howell, Son & Co., the last named firm representing the independent refiners. The advance is 1/4 of a cent a pound, bringing barrel sugar up to 5 1/4 cents and package sugar to 5 1/2 cents. The Mollenhauer refinery, one of the independent concerns, resumed operations to-day.

THE WRITER'S CHILD.

NEW YORK, March 6.—Josephine Kipling, the six-year-old daughter of Rudyard Kipling and the eldest of his three children, died shortly after 6 o'clock this morning from pneumonia. The child's death took place at the home of Mrs. Julia de Forrest in this city.

RHEUMATIC PAINS RELIEVED.

Rev. E. Edwards, pastor of the English Baptist Church at Minersville, Pa., when suffering with rheumatism, was advised to try Chamberlain's Pain Balm. He says: "A few applications of this liniment proved of great service to me. It subdued the inflammation and relieved the pain. Should any sufferer profit by giving Pain Balm a trial, it will please me." For sale by Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., wholesale agents for H. I. All druggists and dealers.

FINE Standhope Buggies.

STRAIGHT BODY OR CUT UNDER. Handsome Phaetons, Surreys, ENGLISH SURREY HARNESS.

A new line Carriage Supplies . . . Whips, Lamp, Laprobes, Etc.

SCHUMAN'S CARRIAGE AND HARNESS REPOSITORY. Fort Street. - - - Above Club Stables.

WE HAD THE PROCESSION

With a Line of Seasonable Bargains in GENTS' CANVAS SHOES, in white and colors. A full line which cannot be duplicated elsewhere for the price, and we invite you to call and inspect the novelties of the season.

OUR NEW STOCK has been carefully selected to meet your wants. Each and every article is marked at the lowest possible price. Come in and we shall convince you that we are in the lead.

The Manufacturers' Shoe Co., L'd.

Sign of the Big Shoe. FORT STREET.



"The Pipe draws wisdom from the lips of the philosopher, and shuts up the mouth of the fool; it generates a style of conversation, contemplative, thoughtful, benevolent and unaffected."—Thackeray.

Hollister & Co.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN American, Havana and Manila Cigars TOBACCO, SNUFF, AND Smokers' Articles.

Fine Grades SMOKING TOBACCO a specialty.

Cor. Fort and Merchant Sts. - - - Honolulu.

G. N. WILCOX, President. J. F. HACKETT, Vice President. E. SUMR, Secretary and Treasurer. T. MAY, Auditor.

Pacific Guano and Fertilizer Co.

POST OFFICE BOX 484—MUTUAL TELEPHONE 467

We Are Prepared to Fill All Orders for

Artificial Fertilizers.

ALSO, CONSTANTLY ON HAND:—PACIFIC GUANO, POTASH, SULPHATE OF AMMONIA, NITRATE OF SODA, CALCINED FERTILIZER, SALTS, ETC., ETC., ETC.

Special attention given to analysis of soils by our agricultural chemist. All goods are GUARANTEED in every respect. For further particulars apply to Pacific Guano and Fertilizer Company.

DR. W. AVERDAM, Manager

Bookbinding

Hawainian Gazette Office.

DETROIT JEWEL STOVES

WE are celebrating the successful introduction of "JEWEL" Stoves and Ranges by giving purchasers out of Honolulu a special benefit of a Freight Rebate of 10 per cent. off the regular price of all our stoves. In addition to which you get the usual 5 per cent. cash discount.

Our complete stock of 150 stoves, ranging in price from \$11 to \$72—with another 15c now on the way, comprises the following:

EMPIRE JEWEL RANGE. 1 size, 4 styles, with Water Coil.

CITY JEWEL RANGE. 2 sizes, 3 styles with or without Water Coil, and with or without Hot Water Reservoir.

WELCOME JEWEL STOVE. 1 size, with or without Reservoir.

MODERN JEWEL STOVE. 3 sizes, with or without Reservoir.

MESQUITE JEWEL STOVE. 2 sizes: No. 7 and No. 8.

W. W. DIMOND & CO. HONOLULU.

CASTLE & COOKE, Ltd. HONOLULU.

COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

SUGAR FACTORS.

—AGENTS FOR—

The Ewa Plantation Co. The Waiwala Agricultural Co., Ltd. The Kohala Sugar Co. The Waiwala Sugar Mill Co. The Kohala Agricultural Co. The Onomes Sugar Co. The Fulton Iron Works, St. Louis, Mo. The Standard Oil Co. The Geo. F. Blake Steam Pumps. Weston's Centrifugals. The New England Mutual Life Insurance Co., of Boston. The Aetna Fire Insurance Co., of Hartford, Conn. The Alliance Assurance Co., of London.

Metropolitan Meat Company

NO. 507 KING ST. HONOLULU, H. I.

Shipping and Family Butchers.

NAVY CONTRACTORS.

G. J. WALLER, Manager.

Highest Market Rates paid for Hides, Skins and Tallow. Purveyors to Oceanic and Pacific Mail Steamship Companies.



AT THE GAZETTE OFFICE.

Hawaiian Gazette.

SEMI-WEEKLY.
PUBLISHED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

W. N. ARMSTRONG, EDITOR.

FRIDAY, MARCH 17, 1899.

GOOD PROSPECTS.

The adjournment of Congress without extending the immigration laws to this Territory, removes temporarily at least a serious menace to the great prosperity of the sugar industry.

In spite of the eleven thousand two hundred male Japanese laborers, imported from January 1st, 1898, to March 1st, 1899, there is still need of it, in said, about ten thousand more. Had Congress at the last moment extended the immigration laws to this Territory it would have, before many months, produced a serious crisis in our labor market. But the way is now clear for the general stocking up of the plantations with an abundance of Japanese laborers during the year so that there may be an easy labor market for several years to come.

The fact that Congress has adjourned without crippling our labor supply must give great strength to the investment and speculative movement in sugar stocks. The condition now prevailing should create even a "crazy market." The growing probability that Cuba will not become a competitor in sugar production for five or six years, and an abundance of labor from Japan, serve to take the brakes off conservative movements, and generate the wildest booms.

All that the conservative can now say is, that the "unexpected may happen" and bring revulsion; that some new political action may be taken in Washington; that the labor supply is not yet assured, and the prices of it not definitely fixed.

These views do not count for much as against the "visible" fact of a definite labor supply and a prostrate Cuba.

So, for the year to come, the people of these Islands will probably eat, drink and be merry.

About a year ago, our government cruelly turned back to Japan over eleven hundred poor immigrants who had with much sacrifice managed to secure the means which brought them to these Islands. This act, cruel in fact, if not in motive, was justified on the ground that the Islands were in danger of being overwhelmed with a Japanese invasion. And there were several other motives for declaring hostility to the immigration.

But the flag brought us light, and enlightened us, and dispelled our dark forebodings about "invasions," and convinced us that the invasion was, after all, a blessing. It is well that we now feel contempt for the miserable superstitions which led our government to cause much suffering among those eleven hundred brown men last year. We are all wiser now, and take broader views. The laws of the great nation of which we now form a part, positively forbid the system of assisted immigration existing here. These little Islands alone—a needle's point in the extent of the national domain—are not reached by that law. The flag covers us, but the law does not. We may and do utterly disregard the spirit of that law, because the letter of it is not yet for us.

While this condition permits us to do what no other State or Territory can do, it gives rise to the question: Are we after all an integral part of the United States? Can the three thousand Americans here make money out of assisted immigration while the other 75,000,000 are not allowed the privilege?

Whether the argument has force or not, it will be urged in the next Congress, that we are not an integral part of the nation, because the national laws do not reach us, and we are therefore to be classed with the Philippines. At the same time the Japanese immigration is lawful.

THE ROMANISTS AND THE PHILIPPINES.

Dr. Leonard Woolsey Bacon, a clergyman and scholar of high reputation, points out in an article written for the Springfield Republican, the serious responsibility of the American people in agreeing, through the treaty of Paris, to confirm or protect the property of the Roman Church in the Philippines. He quotes from Consul Wildman of Manila who declares that "the power and abuse in the name of the Church are the monsters that have stretched their talons over the oppressed Filipinos for centuries." He also asserts upon what appears to be good authority that the Roman Church owns the largest and best part of the soil of these Islands, and that the United States, in agreeing to protect Church property, confirms and perpetuates these ecclesiastical robberies and abuses. The effect, he believes, of the rule of order in these Islands, will be to make that Church more powerful than ever.

On the other hand, it is said by

those who are well informed that the Church is not an owner of such valuable lands. While it is rich, its principal estates are in the city of Manila, and, it is said, that in the interior its possessions are not large.

Until the facts are obtained by careful and authoritative investigation, opinions on the matter have no value. The treaty of Paris may have pledged us to a course that will injure rather than aid the better civilization of these Islands.

The United States must protect vested rights. It did so in the taking of land from the Mexicans. On the cession of the territory of California to the United States by the Mexicans, the title to land, whether private or ecclesiastical, was confirmed by the United States.

But Dr. Bacon is an extreme anti-expansionist and anticipates only disaster from our domination in the Philippines. Taking this view of it, he naturally places a strict limitation on the power of our government to reform the abuses of the Church in those Islands.

He is certainly in error. The Supreme Court, in what is known as the Utah case, affirmed the constitutional right of a law which virtually confiscated the property of the Mormon Church, although the proceeds were applied to religious uses. Congress will not be distressed by any scruples of conscience in reforming abuses by the Roman Church, if there are any. It may reach them through taxation, or direct law, and other ways may be devised, to abolish them. The danger is that injustice may be done to the Roman Church. Congress may go to extremes in acting upon incorrect information.

But the Roman Church is now so powerful on the Mainland, it will check any arbitrary action by the Executive. The journals of this Church, published in our country, recognize the great need of reform in Church administration in the Philippines. The Executive will probably secure strong support from the Church leaders both in Rome and in the States in enforcing reforms.

There are a large number of priests in the Philippines who would like to see reformation of abuses, and look to honest American protection, rather than to corrupt Spanish protection.

CHOATE THE LAWYER.

Mr. Joseph H. Choate, who is held in such high estimation by men of all parties, made at a public dinner, this remark regarding himself:

"I know full well that the life spent in forensic struggle is a wholly inadequate training for diplomacy. I shall have to rely upon other talents than those that won success in the law. I shall have to rely on a happy temperament—worth millions—an unfailing good nature which no discussion can ruffle, an honest intent, plain dealing, and true speaking, conscious all the time of the interests of my country, paying just regard to the interests of the country to which I am credited. If I find that I have failed, then I will be conscious at least that you and my countrymen are with me."

Mr. Choate makes a frank confession, and presents his friends with a clear biographical sketch of himself in few words.

No man at the American bar exhibits so much "good nature" which no discussion can ruffle as he, and he is a model in this respect for the younger members of the bar.

No doubt in every State and Territory there are lawyers who exhibit the same cautious temperament, but it is the general complaint of judges that the majority of lawyers lose their tempers, when they cannot have their way. They forget that when clients retain them, an important part of the service due to the clients is the keeping of the temper. For when the temper rises good management of the case fails.

Mr. Choate has repeatedly in his long practice been assailed with the most vituperative and offensive language by his opponents. If he had a humorous reply to make, he made it. If he did not have it, he remained silent.

This chivalrous manner, however, entrapped opponents, and hostile witnesses. His apparent innocence and indifference encouraged the belief that he was not interested in his case, and put opponent and witness off their guard.

He is one of those lawyers who rarely cross-examine a witness, and derives much comfort in the severe cross-examination of his own witnesses by his opponent, when they are telling the truth.

He has now probably finished his career as a lawyer, and will enjoy his new occupation. Whether he will ever take office, through a popular vote, remains an open question. He is not a favorite with the "boys," as he will not submit to the bosses. His friends claim that he will become a conspicuous Republican in national affairs, as his partner, Mr. Evarts, was for so many years, although he was never elected to office.

Nothing has been seen of the new Republican party so far this week.

A NEW MOVEMENT.

The Republicans in the next Congress intend to make an entire change of policy regarding their treatment of the negro question.

Heretofore and since the Civil War, they have made efforts, without success, to secure an effective right of franchise to the negro in the Southern States, but these States are gradually disfranchising the negro, by Constitutional provisions, until the number of negroes so disfranchised, amounts to from forty to sixty per cent. of the male adult population.

As intelligent Republicans of the North have become familiar with the qualifications of the negro as a voter, there has been a disposition to let the Southern people have their own way in restricting the negro vote. At the same time, fair men throughout the South, and fair men in the North, dislike the arbitrary methods of executing this measure of restriction. It is not the habit of the Anglo-Saxons to resort to underhanded ways in politics. Above all things this policy conflicts with the principles of self-government.

The Republican leaders now propose to enforce the Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution, which is substantially, that if any male citizens of a State are deprived of the right to vote for any cause, which does not involve crime, then the number of citizens so deprived of the right to vote shall be deducted from the total number of male citizens in the State, and the number remaining after the deduction shall form the basis of representation in Congress.

The enforcement of this provision of the Constitution will operate to reduce the number of Southern representatives in the House, and therefore reduce the Democratic strength. The Republicans, since the light of Expansion has revealed conditions in the tropical acquisitions which makes the Declaration of Independence and its glittering generalities about self-government, rather a suspicious document, now about to say: "We have believed in giving the ballot to the negro as a measure of protection, but he is not quite up to his proper use. So we will let him slide, take advantage of the Fourteenth amendment, cut down seriously the number of Southern representatives in the House, and hit the Democrats in the neck."

There is no reason why this should not be done. The enforcement of this provision will not reduce the representation in the Northern States so as to weaken the Republican strength. The Republican Independents or Mugwumps have advocated the enforcement of this Amendment for many years, but the bosses, and the rank and file have regarded the suggestion as one decidedly hostile to the doctrine of self-government.

But now the old Aristocratic idea revives that only those should share in self-government who are fitted to govern themselves, and the hour has come for a new departure.

If this Fourteenth Amendment is enforced, it may revolutionize the political thought of the South. While the negro is turned adrift for some years, the South finding its representation in Congress reduced, will cast about for measures which will increase it. The only practical way will be to amend the constitutions which restrict the negro vote.

The enforcement of the Fourteenth Amendment will not affect the Southern States which have not amended their Constitutions in order to limit the negro vote. The Amendment will not defeat the shot-gun policy. It reaches only to those States that enact Constitutional and legal limitations on the negro voter.

It is quite possible that some, however, of the Southern States will accept willingly a reduction of their representation in the House, if it will end the political ferment that exists when the negro vote is in the majority. The people of all the negro States keenly feel the injury done by irresponsible and ignorant electors. Their interest in Federal affairs is insignificant in comparison with their interest in domestic concerns. This movement of the Republican party will have far reaching results.

BAGGAGE AND THE COMMON CARRIER.

The decision of the Supreme Court in the case of *Sullivan vs. Oceanic Steamship Company* regarding the responsibility of a common carrier for the loss of baggage, restates and confirms the law on this subject. Travelers should understand exactly what it means and what the law requires passengers to do in protecting their baggage.

In the case decided by the Supreme Court, the plaintiff, on visiting the steamer, saw his valise lying on the deck near the door of the saloon. He could not find the purser so as to get the key of his stateroom, and shortly afterwards went on shore. The fourth officer was on the deck receiving

baggage. The valise had not been delivered to him, but the expressman or other person had placed it near the stateroom door. The valise was lost and the plaintiff sued for damages.

The Court says the facts show that the defendant company are not responsible for it, because they never received it. If passengers wish to hold the carrier responsible they must see to it that the company's servants are duly notified of the delivery of the baggage, and that it is in their possession and controlled by them.

It is highly improbable that the servants of a carrier company would leave a valise on deck exposed to the clutches of a thief. In this case, the passenger assumed that the valise had been delivered by the expressman to the agent of the vessel. If he had said to the officer on the deck who received baggage, "My valise is lying on deck near the saloon door. Are you responsible for it?" the officer would have replied, "No, either deliver it to me here, or deliver it to the steward first." The rights of the parties would have been defined at once.

When a piece of baggage is lost, the question of delivery often becomes important, especially in the matter of small packages. Travelers often assume that the common carrier is liable without reflecting that he cannot be held responsible until he can take possession and protect his possession with lock and key or otherwise.

The plaintiff in the case before the Court is an able lawyer, and if he had been advising a client about the proper way to deliver baggage so as to fix responsibility on the carrier, he would not have advised him to do what he did himself in his own case. It is pretty well understood in the professions that the lawyers and doctors are extremely careless about their own interests and, as a rule, get into "holes," about as quickly as the laymen do.

MR. SMITH'S RESIGNATION.

The single fact that the Attorney General has resigned calls for no comment beyond that which presents a full and cordial recognition of his long, valuable and unswerving services to the government and people. This comment will be made hereafter.

It is a most unfortunate incident that he peremptorily demanded an acceptance of his resignation for a long time in President Dole's hands, because of an attack upon himself and upon Mr. Dole by a member of the Executive Council.

We cannot state, because we are not fully informed of the reasons which caused this attack. There must have been, of course, some strong provocation that influenced this "wheel-horse" of the government to suddenly refuse to pull any longer with his fellows.

The only public report on the details of any differences in the Cabinet is that which appeared several days since in an evening journal, containing an interview with one of Mr. Damon's intimates, and in which a dramatic scene in the Executive chamber was described, apparently "by authority," and in which Mr. Damon representing Goodness, denounced Mr. Dole, as representing Wickedness. The correctness of the description is reaffirmed by the journal that published it.

As Mr. Damon does not contradict it, it may be assumed that he for some good reason endorses the correctness of the account. Even if he does not usually "notice newspaper stories," his omission to notice this story, under the circumstances of its publication, permits and really forces the conclusion that he endorses it.

Neither President Dole nor Mr. Smith can contradict the statements made without precipitating that most irritating and useless of all controversies, that of the newspaper.

We have a suspicion that the report of that stirring scene in the Executive chamber, during which President Dole displayed very low morals, and Minister Damon manifested very high morals, was "doctored" somewhere and by somebody, in order to "beat Dole" in the assaults made upon him by Mr. Sewall and his friends. The event gives Mr. Sewall's organ great delight. If it was "doctored" by some unscrupulous hand, Minister Damon should so state. It is not an uncommon event for Cabinet Ministers to correct statements which really mislead the public.

If, however, it is true that Minister Damon was forced to disavow President Dole's moral nature, which appears, if the statements are correct, to have been infested with microbes of sin, it must be sincerely regretted that after so long a period of service Mr. Damon has found that his old colleagues are unworthy of trust. In this belief, he may shake hands cordially with Mr. Sewall. How the idols fall! No one knows more about the virtues and faults of his colleagues than Mr. Damon. He has himself done long, faithful and most valuable services for the people. He is entitled to their lasting gratitude and respect. The Advertiser cannot permit any one to claim a larger appreciation of those services. If, in the discharge of his

Terrible Pains

In the Stomach—Dreadful Headaches—Face and Neck Covered With Bells—Cured by Hood's Sarsaparilla—Skin is Now Clear.

"I was covered with boils all over my face and neck. I had dreadful headaches and pains in my stomach. I took medicine, but was not much benefited, and I procured six bottles of Hood's Sarsaparilla. After taking the first bottle I could see an improvement. When I had taken a few more bottles the boils had all gone, my skin was clear, my appetite returned, and my health was entirely restored. I am thankful I ever found such a blood purifier as Hood's Sarsaparilla. I paid out a good deal of money for useless medicines before taking Hood's Sarsaparilla." W. F. BACKWITT, Harlock, Maryland.

If you decide to try Hood's Sarsaparilla do not be induced to buy any other.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is the Best in fact the One True Blood Purifier. Be sure to get Hood's. Price \$1.50 per bottle.

Hood's Pills are the only pills to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

duty as a public man and responsible officer, he must denounce his old colleagues and expose their true character as intriguers, and selfish men, it is to be profoundly regretted that he is their "executioner." Chief Justice Shaw of Massachusetts said the most painful moment of his life occurred, when he sentenced his old college friend, Prof. Webster, to be hung for murder. It is in the discharge of duty under painful circumstances that indicates inflexible strength of character.

MEN WHO ESTABLISH MISSIONS.

The words of Father Guillen, one of the priests from the Philippines, as they appeared in an interview with him, published in our issue Wednesday, reveal the power of the Roman Church, and the pathetic side of the lives of its apostles. "We are going to South and Central America to continue our life work as missionaries."

This father, after a residence of twenty-five years in the Philippines, abandons his residence, his friends, drops the thread of his life in Manila, and takes it up in the South American continent. The organization of the Roman Church so orders it. Its source of power lies in its equipment of a trained army of disciples always ready to move without "scrip" or baggage.

A father in one of the Eastern cities, after ten years of labor, succeeded in erecting a magnificent church. Its cost exceeded \$500,000. He had secured the funds which built it. He had also equipped it with one of the best of organs, and being a musician himself, had provided a choir which at once became noted for its excellence.

Within three months after he had finished it, the orders came, directing him to remove to a small town in Missouri, and take charge of a parish there. The cause of his removal was his dangerous popularity, and its possible effect on Church discipline. He left at once. He was asked if he regretted that he had been ordered to leave. He replied:

"No; I am part of the machinery of a great institution. The individual counts for nothing in its plans. My thought is only for its growth and grandeur and success. I have none for myself. I shall be as contented in the woods of Missouri as I am here. I allow myself to regret nothing. I am indeed human, but I am trained to follow the Cross, and wherever it is, and I can look upon it. I am supremely satisfied."

Devotion of this kind is, however, secured at the sacrifice of the best human relations. It makes missions successful, if the word success is used in its narrow sense.

Men, like these passing Fathers, are the agents who firmly establish the Catholic missions in the remotest parts of the earth. They may be wrong theologically. They are generally right practically.

REMOVING A MINISTER.

The Advertiser is asked by a subscriber to explain fully the relation of the Cabinet officers to President McKinley, with reference to that alleged "conspiracy" against Capt. King.

The act provides: "Until Congress shall provide for the government of said Islands, all the civil, judicial and military power exercised by the existing government of said Islands shall be vested in such person or persons as the President of the United States shall direct; and the President shall have the power to remove the said officers, and fill the vacancies so occasioned."

Any "conspiracy" therefore against Capt. King fails unless it secures the action of President McKinley by the removal of Capt. King. To secure this action the "conspirators" must produce charges against the Minister, or in other words impeach him before the President.

As Minister Damon has, it is to be presumed, given out the secrets of the Cabinet meeting for which surety

the House cannot censure him, he may be able to define more clearly the true character of this "conspiracy," which involves virtually the impeachment of Minister King.

The Advertiser takes no side in the discussion of this "conspiracy." One can only suspect the reasons for spreading the rumor of a conspiracy, and the dramatic action of the Minister of Finance.

THE PASSING HOUR.

The news from Manila is just killing.

With Congress adjourned the country still has Gen. Alger and Miles.

The Bill is not cancelled. Mr. Smith has just gone into the reserve force.

Will it now be men seeking offices or offices seeking men at the Executive Building?

Aguinado will never yell "enough" so long as millions of ransom money are tendered him.

And just as Hilo had come to the conclusion that W. O. was a pretty good sort after all!

The oratorio concert to be given next week should open the way for a steady series of such musical events.

The local Bradstreet's fails in the latest issue to give the customary footnote in effect that collections are difficult.

The cheery Rev. C. H. Yatman, the happiest of all happy evangelists, will be better loved than ever when he leaves Honolulu this time.

Reports by officials of the Board of Immigration are not lengthy or labored, though they tell a good deal about labor.

At San Francisco the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals has charge of the City Pound. It might be well to have here the same system.

The new Judd Building is smooth and pretty in every way as a unanimous decision of the Supreme Court written by the Chief Justice himself.

The number of people in this community who care to discuss finances is amazingly small. When the national issues wander down this way there will be fun.

This scheme of getting around the world in thirty days, outlined from Russia, probably originated in the mind of some note collector.

Those priests from the Philippines told a very interesting story, no matter if they are subject to the common heresy of seeing things from their own point of view.

It has remained for a railway company to put forth the handsomest hand book on Hawaii yet produced. The old reliable Union Pacific, the great Overland Route, did this.

Italy has been insulted in the refusal of China to cede a harbor and a lot of land and presents force. It is the old story of the lamb being insulted by the lion.

It has been noticed that the tug Eleu sometimes grunts. But, "honest Injun," the captain, engineer and crew members serve vigils that are not simply long. They are interminable.

To find a highly accomplished pianist wearing the uniform of an enlisted man in the U. S. A. is cumulative evidence on the point that the personnel of the land and sea forces of Uncle Sam is simply unrivaled.

All should take a good look at the little U. S. gunboat Wheeling, now in this port. She is one of the light draught craft Admiral Dewey has wanted and will assist in making history in the Filipino group.

Aguinado may soon be in the position of negotiating for exchange of himself instead of demanding millions for a few hundred Spanish prisoners. The table will soon be turned and Aguinado will be under it.

The announcement from Europe that monarchy is on its last legs in Spain is not given a great deal of prominence in the American papers. It is not in what Spain now has, but in what Spain formerly possessed that interest in the United States is now centered.

Sampson's friends were the aggressors in the division that arose over the merits of the naval commanders prominent in Cuban waters during the war. Schley's friends did not appear to be maneuvering, but they have put their man two numbers ahead of the other.

The glory that there was enough of to go around is just now being delivered in small quantities in Manila from Washington. Some of the men out there who have had their weight increased by Spanish bullets are getting honorable mention and short distance brevets.

FOR TWO WEEKS

A Resume of Business of the
Past Fortnight.

FIRMNESS AND ACTIVITY

Liveliness the Notable Features—
Building Material and Build-
ings—Land—Stocks.

COMMERCIAL.

As at the end of previous quarters
business in wholesale lines is rather
slack.

The prices of groceries and feed
stuffs continue firm. There is great ac-
tivity in stocks.

On account of the drought in Califor-
nia hay is likely to continue high in
price.

Building material remains firm and
the demand active.

Brick \$15 per M.
N. W. Lumber (rough) \$22 per M.
T. G. Lumber \$30 per M.
Shingles \$2.50 per M.
Cement \$5.25 per bbl.
Cut nails .26 per keg.
Wire nails \$3.10 per keg.
Rice 6c.
Sugar 4 1/2c.

CO-PARTNERSHIPS.

F. Garcia & Co., Hanalei, Hanalei; Kula
Japanese Store, Kula, Makawao; Wash-
ington Light Co., Honolulu; Hons and
Coke, Wailuku.

IMMIGRATION.

Following are the arrivals and de-
partures during the past two weeks:

	Arrivals.	Departures.
White	206	209
Portuguese	—	10
Hawaiian	—	11
Japanese	1206	42
Chinese	6	12
	1418	284

NEW FIRMS.

J. S. Spitzer, 641 King street; Yun
Chap, Kewalo, Queen street; Huelo
Sugar Mill Co., Huelo, Makawao;
Kwong Sing Wo Co., 434 King street;
C. J. Fishel, Irwin block, Nuuanu
street; S. Kido, Onomua, South Hilo;
K. Taketa, Aloa, Ewa; Miss E. Oliver,
Woman's Exchange, Merchant street.

REAL ESTATE.

The market was never better.
A great number of building permits
have been granted since our last issue
and many substantial buildings are
going up in different parts of town.
Recorded instruments have been as
follows.

No.	Amount.
Deeds	113 \$110,744.85
Mortgages	43 74,722.46
Leases	33
Releases	30 48,633.05
Chattel Mortgages	5 3,157.10
Bills of Sale	7 4,182.00
Assignment Mortgages	4 1,135.87
	\$77,879.56

BUILDING PERMITS.

K. Anwick, 1-story dwelling, makai
side Merchant street, between Alakea
and Richards street, \$500.
O. K. Kapuli, 2-story dwelling, Ala-
kea street, between Merchant and
Queen streets, \$900.
W. S. Noblitt, 1-story dwelling, lot
10, block 6, Kewalo, \$700.
Lam On, 1-story dwelling, Waikiki
side Emma, mauka of Vineyard, \$500.
W. Henry, 1-story dwelling, Emma
street above Vineyard, \$600.
W. T. Paity, 1-story dwelling, Manoa
valley, opposite Montana residence,
\$900.
H. L. Kerr & Co., 1-story dwelling,
lot 542, reg. map 1749, Wilder avenue,
\$900.
Emil Klemme, 2-story dwelling, lane,
Waikiki side South street, \$900.
Lucas Bros., 2-story school, St. Louis
College premises.
Cotton, Neil & Co., iron 1-story boiler
shop, Queen street.
S. Kusunaki, addition to dwelling,
Nuuanu street, \$100.
D. L. Ah Kwa, two 2-story dwellings,
mauka of Beretania street, Ewa side,
\$1000.

CORPORATIONS.

Kihel Plantation Co.
Maunalei Sugar Co.
(All of the foregoing is from the
March 15 fortnightly report of the Ha-
waiian Mercantile Agency, Q. H. Ber-
rey, manager.)

KIPLING CONVALESCING.

NEW YORK, March 7.—Mr. Double-
day tonight reported both Rudyard
Kipling and his little daughter Elsie
to be slowly but surely convalescing.
Mr. Kipling has not yet been informed
of the death of his other child and he
will not be told about it until he is
practically well. She was his favorite
and the physicians dread the possi-
bility of a relapse should he learn of her
death in any manner. Some of the
more important cablegrams and mes-
sages are daily read to Mr. Kipling,
and occasionally he is allowed to read
them himself. Every such message is
carefully censored, however, to prevent

THE ATTORNEY GENERAL'S
SHIP.

There continued to be uttered
yesterday expressions of regret
over the retirement from the
Cabinet of W. O. Smith. But
the fresh topic was the suc-
cession. It was believed last night
in the quarters of the knowing
that Judge A. G. M. Robertson
might be the man. It was fur-
ther said that President Dole
wished Judge Cooper to remain
as Minister of Foreign Affairs
and at the head of the Depart-
ment of Education. The Cabinet
held two meetings on the suc-
cession yesterday. The proceed-
ings were not made of record
and no conclusion was reached.
Mr. Smith was present on
special invitation. In all prob-
ability Mr. Smith will be re-
lieved today.

SAW THE LAW MEN

Islanders Returned from Washing-
ton, D. C.

The Commission—Justice Frear
Pleased—Paul Neumann—
Alex. C. M. Robertson.

Among the passengers on the Gaelic
were Justice and Mrs. Frear. The Jus-
tice has been in Washington for some
time as a member of the Hawaiian
Commission.

The only bill on Hawaii passed by
Congress was the Pearl Harbor approp-
riation of \$100,000.

Justice Frear's connection with the
Commission ceased with the adjourn-
ing of the Senate.

The Justice speaks very hopefully in
regard to future legislation affecting
the islands. The main obstacle to over-
come is the desire of some to place Ha-
waii in the same category as the Phil-
ippines. This opinion, however, is not
shared by the thinking members of
Congress. These men are firm in the
belief that the present administration
of affairs in these islands is one cal-
culated to meet the present needs. On
this account greater attention was paid
during the session to matters concern-
ing which immediate legislation was
necessary.

Hon. Paul Neumann returned by the
Gaelic yesterday morning.
Although Mr. Neumann's mission was
said by him to have been on private
business strictly, still he was at Wash-
ington the greater part of the time
looking out for the interests of the
islands in company with Mr. Kinney.
He speaks very highly of the work
done in Washington by Mr. Kinney.

Mr. Neumann says that it was owing
greatly to the work done by Mr. Kin-
ney that no measures hostile to Ha-
waii had been passed. He thinks that
at the next session of Congress legisla-
tion will be effected that will place the
islands on a regular territorial footing.

In the opinion of Mr. Neumann the
feeling of Congress, especially of the
Upper House, is friendly toward these
islands. The main efforts of the hos-
tile faction is to place Hawaii in the
same class as the Philippines.

A. G. M. Robertson, who has been in
Washington in the interest of the Chi-
nese who were not allowed to land
here, returned by the Gaelic yesterday
morning.

His mission was eminently success-
ful. As stated before in this paper the
result of his efforts was that every
Chinese holding a permit prior to the
arrival of Inspector J. K. Brown be
allowed to land. This was beyond the
fondest hopes of his clients.

Soon after his arrival in Washington
Mr. Robertson made the acquaintance
of Secretary Gage. The Secretary re-
ceived him very cordially, stating that
he was ready for immediate considera-
tion of the matter. In the meantime
Mr. Robertson made the acquaintance
of Solicitor General Richards, to whom
he submitted an argument. Soon after-
ward the opinion was handed down,
the text of which has been published in
the Advertiser.

In speaking of the attitude of Con-
gress toward the islands Mr. Robert-
son said that he thought the introduc-
tion of Asiatic laborers was making
our enemies stronger and our friends
weaker. Legislation on Hawaii was
crowded out. Matters of more pres-
sing importance were dealt with. The
preponderating question was the Phil-
ippines.

New Beef Combine.

A brand new beef combine comes
from Hawaii by the Mauna Loa and the
scheme is a big one. It is to the effect
that the Parker, Woods and two or
three other ranges are to be amalga-
mated. After the union a slaughter
house is to be built and instead of ship-
ping the beef on the hoof to Honolulu
they will ship the dressed carcasses in a
refrigerator steamer yet to be pur-
chased. An important part of the plan
as outlined is to put the beef in here
at a figure much below the present
quotation.

REV. C. H. YATMA

Farwell Sermon an Eloquent
Discourse.

HIS KINDNESS FOR ALL

Honolulu Friends—Love for the
Place—Pictures of the Four—
Square City Above.

Rev. C. H. Yatman preached his fare-
well sermon Wednesday night to a full
house at the First Methodist church.
His Scripture lesson was the thirty-
fifth chapter of Isaiah, which the speak-
er designated as the "Great Sunshine
Chapter of the Bible." His text was
Rev. 21-13; theme, "Heaven, the City
Four Square."

Rev. Mr. Yatman preached perhaps
the strongest sermon of the series.
This was the verdict of a great many
who have heard nearly all of his discourses.

At the opening of the service Rev.
Mr. Yatman said: "I want to make
known to you how happy I have been
in coming here again to preach the
Gospel to this people. My heart to-
night is full of gratitude to you all, for
I have been met only with the open
hand and the warm, generous heart of
this dear folk of the 'Paradise of the
Pacific,' and I leave you with a deep-
er love for you than I have ever had,
but I have always had a great love for
you ever since my first visit to you
about three years ago, and I wish to
publicly thank you for your open-
hearted generosity in entertaining me,
and for the many acts of kindness
shown me. I wish to thank all who
have in any way contributed to the suc-
cess of these meetings. I will never
see you again here. I may return
to you again some time, but I will not
find you all, but I want to meet you all
up there. Every nationality to whom
it has been my privilege to preach. * *
I want this chapter of Scripture I have
read to be for you till we meet again.
My text is in the 'Heaven chapter'
of the Bible. Heaven—the city that lieth
four square. Heaven—our Father's
house—home-land. I want you all to
open wide the doors of your hearts that
the seed of the Word may fall in good
ground, whose soil will be the kind out
of which the lilies grow in their pure
whiteness and whose perfume shall as-
cend to the Father as incense from His
altar, which is well pleasing in His
sight."

"We are not all alike here. We are
all different. We are misunderstood.
We are all queer people. But wait un-
till we step out, up, and in, and all will
be right then, for 'we shall see Him as
He is'; for now we see through a glass,
darkly, but then, face to face." When
we reach the City Four Square, the
fountain of tears will be taken away,
and in its place will be the fountain
of joy.

"On the east are three gates. These
are for the children—the infants who
have stopped here for a day and gone
on. Thank God all the children are in
Heaven. Hell has no children in it—
not one. Heaven has all the children
and all the music. Three gates on the
south—these are for those who have
had all their lives nothing but joy and
happiness and have been reared in the
warm, tropical sunshine of God's love—
but wait until you get up there. God
has more in store for you than you
ever dreamed of. Three gates on the
north. Did you ever live where the
mercury was 20 degrees below zero?
There may be hearts here tonight who
have never known aught but the chill-
ing frosts of life. Not a kind word or
gentle, loving hand to help smooth the
pathway of life, and they have been all
their lives cooped up in this prison
house—waiting the time of their lib-
eration—the prisoners of Hope. But by
and by they will pass out and up and
in through the gates on the north into
the City Four Square—God's city—
Heaven! And there are three gates on
the west, for those who have borne the
burden and heat of the day—have
toiled all the day long, and at its close,
as the sun sinks to rest in the west,
the gates are opened wide with this
welcome: 'Come up higher, thou hast
been faithful to the end, enter thou in-
to the joys of thy Lord.'"

At the close of the service the con-
gregation bade Mr. Yatman good-bye,
with many a "God bless you, Brother
Yatman."

HONOLULU TRANSFER.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 8.—By the
recent arrangement for transfer of
Australian mails from local to through
steamships at Honolulu replies to Aus-
tralian letters reaching here on the Ala-
meda March 8th may be sent on the
Gaelic, sailing from San Francisco the
next day. They will be transferred at
Honolulu to the Vancouver-Australian
line, thereby avoiding a delay of two
weeks until the departure of the Ala-
meda for the antipodes.

SOAP TRUST.

CHICAGO, March 7.—A gigantic
soap trust loomed up on the financial
horizon to-day at a meeting of the
Chicago soap manufacturers, which
took place behind closed doors at the
Grand Pacific Hotel. While purely lo-
cal in its inception, there are good
prospects that the trust will soon de-
velop into one of national importance,
and take in every large soap manu-
facturer in the United States.

A Great Sufferer from Clap-
pability and Weakness Says

DR. AYER'S
SARSAPARILLA
SAVED HER LIFE.

We give below a testimonial from Mrs.
M. C. Ayer, of Boston, who writes, who
also sends us her portrait.



"Some two years ago I was suffering from
general debility, weakness, etc., and was
so ill that I thought I never would be well again.
I had the advice of two medical men and took
much medicine, but I derived no good what-
ever. My husband was telling a friend how
very ill I was and this friend told him to get
for me

Ayer's Sarsaparilla

He did so and I took three bottles. With a
great deal better. I continued taking it and
in a few days I was able to resume my house-
hold duties as well as I ever was. I feel
now that Ayer's Sarsaparilla was the means
of saving my life. I strongly recom-
mend it to anyone who is suffering as I
did and if they will only persevere in its use
I feel positive it will ever do them good."

For constipation take Dr. Ayer's Pills. They
promptly relieve and safely cure. Take them
with Ayer's Sarsaparilla, and with the effect.

HOLLISTER DRUG CO., Agents.

LOCAL BREVITIES.

Sugar, 4 1/2c; strong; tending upward.
H. C. sale at San Francisco March 7,
\$78.50.

Hana sale at San Francisco March 7,
\$16.37 1/2.

The new Olua tract is soon to be
opened up.

Paahau sale at San Francisco,
March 7, \$29.

Hutchinson sale at San Francisco,
March 7, \$23.37 1/2.

Government bills of February will be
paid on Monday next.

Chas. M. Cooke will make a business
trip to the coast next month.

E. D. Tenney, of Castle & Cooke, will
leave for the States in a few weeks.

Land Commissioner Brown will leave
next week for an official tour of Maui
and Hawaii.

No further advices have been re-
ceived by Inspector Brown in regard to
the Chinese.

Mr. Pollitz is in town again. This
time it is said to be for Honolulu and
a few others.

Mrs. Davis, the wife of Rev. John
Davis, the assessor at Waikeae, died
Monday evening at her home.

B. R. Banning, of this city, who does
considerable traveling between here
and San Francisco, returned by the
Australia.

The Honolulu Iron Works will at
once erect a large building on its Ka-
kaako property and establish there a
branch pipe making plant.

The projectors of the new Pacific
Heights tract have decided to call the
new boulevard which will run through
the tract after Princess Kalanui.

"Jack" Wilson, who seems to be the
Vining of Hilo, announces that unless
the Kinau arrives on his schedule he
will not permit hacks to meet the liner.

Rev. C. H. Yatman, who has been
holding evangelistic services in the
Methodist church, left by the Gaelic for
the Orient last night.

The use of the Vacuum oil is in-
creasing in all markets of the world.
For sale by the Pacific Hardware Co.,
Ltd., sole agents for the Hawaiian
Islands.

The bark Fooching Suey will leave
New York on April 5th for Honolulu if
sufficient inducement offers. For fur-
ther particulars enquire of C. Brewer
& Co., Ltd.

Mr. S. Schwartz, a member of the
well known stock and bond firm of
Sutro & Co. of San Francisco, arrived

by the Australia on a business trip to
this city.

It is whispered on the radio that Mr.
Pollitz is residing at Pioneer Mill
Street.

This is St. Patrick's Day and the
birthday of John Cummins and Kame-
hameha III.

Lieut. Toser, with the Wheeling, is
best known here as a society man and
base ball player.

The S. S. Kinau will leave Honolulu
every Tuesday at 12 o'clock instead of
3 o'clock as heretofore.

It is more than likely that Attorney
Robertson will receive a decoration
from the Chinese Government.

Pure bred fowls and eggs for sale at
all seasons. Enquire at W. C. Weed-
on's, Progress block, Fort street.

Ed N. Hitchcock is up from Ewa
plantation putting in a few days at the
Queen's Hospital. He is not seriously
ill.

Those interested in 30 in. wheels can
be pleased at our store. We have been
selling them for the past two months
and they are all right. E. O. Hall &
Son, Ltd.

In the new formation of the First
Regiment here, Maj. Ziegler will com-
mand Companies A, F and B and D if
D remains. Maj. Camara will have
Companies H, C and G.

Col. Z. S. Spaulding is paying one of
his periodical visits to the islands. The
Colonel is pleased to see verified his
predictions concerning the material ad-
vancement of the country.

It was reported yesterday that the
Engineer Corps stationed here was to
be ordered to Manila, and that a bat-
talion of the Twenty-fourth Infantry,
colored, would be stationed here.

Advices have been received by Henry
Waterhouse & Co. that another steam-
er of the Northern Pacific line will ar-
rive somewhere around April 1st. The
name of the steamer is not given.

The Secretary of the Board of Health
calls for tenders for supplying the
Leper Settlement, Moloai, with beef
cattle for a period of six months. The
conditions are published in this issue.

The Elgin

WORLD'S STANDARD
FOR TIME KEEPING.

Should be in the pocket of every
nearer of a Watch.

Many years' handling of Watches
convince us, that price considered,
The Elgin is the most satisfactory of
American Watches.

Cased in . . .
NICKLE, SILVER, GOLD FILLED
AND SOLID GOLD.

We have a full line and sell them
at right prices.

ELGINS reach us right.
ELGINS reach you right.

Elgins stand for what is right in
time keeping and lasting qualities,
and that is why we are right in push-
ing the Elgin Watch.

H. F. WICHMAN
BOX 342.

CLARKE'S
WORLD-FAMED

Blood Mixture

THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER & RESTORER

For cleansing and clearing the blood from all
impurities, it cannot be too highly recommended.

For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema,
Pimples, Skin and Blood Diseases,
and Sore of all kinds, its effects are
marvellous.

It Cures Old Sores.
Cures Ulcerated Sores in the Neck.
Cures Ulcerated Sores in the Face.
Cures Scurvy sores.
Cures Cancerous Ulcers.
Cures Blood and Skin Diseases.
Cures Glandular Swellings.
Clears the Blood from all impure Matter
From whatever cause arising.

As this mixture is pleasant to the taste,
and warranted free from anything injurious to the
most delicate constitution of either sex, the
Proprietors solicit attention to give it a trial to
test its value.

THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS

From All Parts of the World.

Sold in Bottles 25c, 50c, and in cases contain-
ing six times the quantity, 10c each—sufficient
effect a permanent cure in the great majority
of long-standing cases. BY ALL CHEMISTS
AND PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS
THROUGHOUT THE WORLD. PROPRIETORS
THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND CIGARETTE CO.
COMPANY, LINCOLN, ENGLAND.

Caution.—Ask for Clarke's Blood Mixture,
and beware of worthless imitations or subse-
lites.

TIME TABLE

Wilder's Steamship Company

—1899—

S. S. KINAU,
CLARKE, COMMANDER.

Will leave Honolulu every Tuesday at
12 o'clock noon, touching at Lahaina,
Maui Bay and Makaha the same
day; Mahukona, Kawaihae and Laupahoehoe the following day, arriving at
Hilo on Wednesday evening.

Returning, will sail from Hilo every
Friday at 6 o'clock p. m., touching at
Laupahoehoe, Mahukona, Kawaihae,
Maui Bay and Lahaina, ar-
riving at Honolulu Saturday night.

Will call at Pohnpei, Puna, on the
second trip of each month, arriving
there on the morning of the day of
sailing from Hilo to Honolulu.

The popular route to the Volcano is
via Hilo. A good carriage road the en-
tire distance.

S. S. CLAUDINE,
CAMERON, COMMANDER.

Will leave Honolulu Tuesday at 5 p.
m., touching at Kahului, Hana, Hanalei
and Kipahulu, Maui, returning, ar-
rives at Honolulu Sunday morning.

Will call at Nuu, Kaupo, once a
month.

This company reserves the right to
make changes in the time of departure
and arrival of its steamers without
notice and it will not be responsible
for any consequences arising there-
from.

Consignees must be at the Landings
to receive their freight; this company
will not hold itself responsible for
freight after it has been landed.

Live Stock received only at owner's
risk.

This Company will not be responsible
for Money or Valuables of passengers
unless placed in the care of Purser.

Passengers are requested to purchase
tickets before embarking. Those fail-
ing to do so will be subject to an ad-
ditional charge of twenty-five per cent.

The Company will not be liable for
loss of, nor injury to, nor delay to, the
delivery of baggage or personal effects
of the passenger beyond the amount of
\$100.00, unless the value of the same
be declared, at or before the date of
the ticket, and freight is paid thereon.

All employees of the Company are
forbidden to receive freight without de-
livering a shipping receipt therefor in
the form prescribed by the Company
and which may be seen by shippers up-
on application to the purser of the
Company's steamers.

Shippers are notified that if freight is
shipped without such receipt, it will
be solely at the risk of the shipper.

C. L. WIGHT, President.
S. B. ROSE, Secretary.
CAPT. J. A. KING, Port Sup't.

Pacific Mail Steamship Co.

Occidental & Oriental Steamship Co

AND Toyo Kisen Kaisha.

Steamers of the above companies will call at Honolulu and leave this
port on or about the dates below mentioned.

FOR JAPAN AND CHINA: FOR SAN FRANCISCO:

HONGKONG MARU MARCH 24 DORIC MARCH 18
CHINA APRIL 1 NIPPON MARU MARCH 25
DORIC APRIL 11 RIO DE JANEIRO APRIL 2
NIPPON MARU APRIL 19 COPTIC APRIL 11
RIO DE JANEIRO APRIL 27 AMERICA MARU APRIL 21
CITY OF PEKING APRIL 29

RATES OF PASSAGE ARE AS FOLLOWS:

SINGLE TRIP.
For San Francisco—Cabin \$ 75
Second Cabin 50
(Toyo Kisen Kaisha only.)
European Steerage 25
For Yokohama—Cabin \$150
Second

IN HAND LINES

More Palm Prints Read By the
Noted Expert.

THE LIVES OF THE OWNERS

"All Kinds of People to Make Up a
World."—Characteristics and
Careers Outlined.

(The palmist declines to accept invita-
tions to private parties or to give
readings of palms other than those
which appear in these columns.
Palms minus fingers, illegible mark-
ings, or dull impressions will remain
unanswered.)

Camphor: You will attain a ripe old
age but your life will be endangered
twice: once by accident, and again by
severe illness. You are keenly sensi-
tive and no doubt suffer from fancied
wrongs or slights. A strong love for
the beautiful in nature and art; you
have no decided talent yourself. Strong
domestic tastes. Fond of study and
research, your mental make-up leans
more to the romantic and imaginative
than the sternly practical in life. Will
travel a great deal in middle life.
Marry once and meet with moderate
fortune.

Monte Christo: You are weak and
unstable. A character not absolutely
dishonest, but not to be depended on.
You are passionate and unreasoning. If
provoked you would not hesitate to re-
sort to underhand methods of revenge.
You have occasional good impulses
that would lead you into the right track
did you allow them to sway you. "Gay
deceiver" in love affairs, and vain of
conquests. Evil impulses predominate
in you. You are inclined to be morose.
You have a tendency towards tubercu-
losis which will develop between twen-
ty-five and thirty and you will not live
after forty.

Viola Allen: You have a nature of
high ideals and warm impulses. Are
fond of pleasure and are bright and vi-
cious. You have "blue" days, but
are on the whole inclined to look on
the bright side. You are something of
a flirt, but will never have "two strikes
to your bow" because you are too in-
tense and feel too keenly; the present
is all in all to you. You will not be
married very young as you recover too
quickly from heart attacks to get as
far as the altar, but you will become
less fickle as you grow older.

Daisy: Your hand indicates an in-
decisive, ease loving disposition. Fond
of admiration, good taste in dress.
Confiding disposition and extreme loy-
alty to friends. Will marry twice and
will acquire a large fortune by your
second marriage. Your life will be un-
eventful but useful.

Skeptic: You have a sensitive, ner-
vous disposition with foibles and fads.
A highly artistic temperament. Pro-
nounced ideas, strong friendships, and
a tendency to jealousy. Clever at re-
partee. Fond of amusements. Inter-
ested in the opposite sex. Moderately
long life, with some stirring events of
travel. Will marry once.

P. D. Q.: This is the hand of one
who observes and who can judge hu-
man nature. Economical disposition,
inclined to parsimony. Light indica-
tions of two marriages. Happiness
awaits you in the future, and your life
will be full of interest either through
work or association. You have little
tact and your manner lacks sympathy
although it is not altogether cold. Lit-
tle taste for the finer arts. You are
obstinate, persistent in love; will be
fairly lucky.

One of the Traitors.

A private letter from Manila says:
"One of the two dead American traitors
and deserters found with the Fili-
pino dead was John Hayes, who had
been a corporal in D Company of the
First California. He was game and
stood up for a terrible grilling, for he
had ten or a dozen wounds. His uni-
form was that of a lieutenant of the
insurgents. Hayes was a popular fel-
low and the boys generally do not
speak of him harshly, for several rea-
sons. They think he thought from the
signs that an agreement would be
reached that would protect him. Love
of a woman led him to desert. He
married a pretty Filipino girl of good
family and devoted to be with her."

Colgrove is Happy.

Russell Colgrove, who came to this
country on the S. S. City of Columbia,
and who says he intends to become a
permanent resident, has been laughing

within himself for several days. He
indicted the steamer on the charge that
he had suffered degradation of charac-
ter and humiliation at the hands of
Capt. Milnor. Colgrove secured a ver-
dict in the circuit court and had the
amount handsomely increased in the
Supreme Court. The one point which
his friends wish to make for him is
that he was represented by Capt. Mil-
nor to be a scowaway, where as it has
been shown that he had a considerable
interest in the ship. Again, Milnor
said that Colgrove was a fugitive and
that a warrant for his arrest would be
brought fast as steamers could travel.
This libel has been entirely disproven.

Harbor Lines.

Pile on the tugboat's burden,
For what is it to you
If overworked and weary
Are firemen and crew.
Take up the white man's burden.
If out of work are you;
For underpaid, but steady,
Is a job on the Eleu! —M. F. S.

A MAUNALEI DEAL.

Question of Minutes on an Im-
portant Option.

Quite an exciting incident happened
yesterday in connection with the Maunalei
stock, which has just been put
on the market. W. C. Achi, the real
estate dealer and capitalist, had been
allotted quite a good sized block of
shares. In an unthinking moment, as
he says, when the cares of business
were pressing heavily upon him, he
placed an option on his stock with a
certain man in this city. The figure
set was a quite low premium. The op-
tion was to run until 2 o'clock yester-
day afternoon.

The forenoon of yesterday passed.
With the fleeting hours the stock grad-
ually rose in value. Achi was hop-
ing against hope that his man would not
appear. Slowly the minutes passed.
He took out his watch and placed it on
his desk in order that he might better
watch the creeping seconds. Five min-
utes to 2 o'clock and all was still well
with Achi. Just as the minute hand
was cleaving the hour mark a perspir-
ing apparition burst through the door-
way. It was the party who had come
to claim his option.

A discussion somewhat sultry in-
stantly ensued. One claimed that the
time was one minute past 2. The other
vowed that it still lacked one minute
of the hour. The argument closed by
Achi gracefully handing over the stock.
He now says that the old proverb
about time waiting for no man should
be changed to read that no man can
bury Time.

CANAL.

WASHINGTON, March 7.—The Pres-
ident brought to the attention of the
Cabinet today the provision of the river
and harbor act relative to the construc-
tion of an Isthmian canal. The purpose
was to decide upon the measures to be
adopted to carry out the decision of
Congress to make a thorough examina-
tion of the various routes, Nicaragua
and Panama, and report the result to
the next session of Congress.
No decision was reached today as to
the details, but it is believed that the
President will have recourse to the
plan of appointing one or two addi-
tional members to the Walker Com-
mission and extending the functions of
that body to cover the whole field, in
Colombia as well as in Nicaragua and
Costa Rica.

CALIFORNIA SENATORSHIP.

SACRAMENTO, March 7.—The sev-
enty-third joint ballot resulted as fol-
lows:
Grant 26
Burns 25
Barnes 22
Scott 5
Estee 1
White (D) 24
Rosenfeld (D) 2
Phelan (D) 5
De Vries 1
Total 111

NEW GERMAN CONSUL.

WASHINGTON, March 7.—Although
Herr Salf, the newly appointed Consul
of Germany to Samoa, has not yet
started for his post, the action of the
German Government in appointing him
and recalling Dr. Raffel is construed
as a virtual admission that the latter
exceeded his authority, and that Ger-
many disavows his acts. It is also in-
terpreted to mean that Germany is in-
clined to do anything possible to re-
store harmonious relations with the
United States. In view of the recent
withdrawal of German war ships from
Manila this fact is regarded as signif-
icant.

CURE OF PNEUMONIA.

LONDON, March 4.—The cheering
announcement comes from Berlin that
Professor Wasserman, one of Professor
Koch's ablest pupils, believes he has
discovered a serum for the cure of
pneumonia. Experiments with animals
have been successful and he is now
operating upon human beings.

SUFFERED FOR FOURTEEN YEARS

I have been afflicted with rheuma-
tism for fourteen years and nothing
seemed to give any relief. I was able
to be around all the time, but constantly
suffering. I had tried everything I
could hear of and at last was told to
try Chamberlain's Pain Balm, which I
did, and was immediately relieved and
in a short time cured. I am happy to
say that it has not since returned.—
Josh. Edgar, Germantown, Cal. For
sale by Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd.,
wholesale agents for H. I. All drug-
gists and dealers.

IN THE CABINET

Various Questions Brought Up at
a Meeting.

NEW RAILWAY FOR HAWAII

One Protest From Town People.
One Request—New Corpora-
tions—Next Election.

(From Wednesday's Daily.)

There was an unusually long session
of the Executive Council yesterday.
The Minister of Interior was com-
pelled to be absent a part of the time
on account of demands for this present
in his department. President Dole and
the other members of the Cabinet were
in attendance and gave close atten-
tion to business for more than three
hours.

Attorney L. A. Thurston appeared
before the Cabinet in the interest of
the Hawaii railway line to be pro-
moted by B. F. Dillingham and Col.
Whyte. The attorney explained at
length a number of points that the
corporation wished to have covered in
its charter and that it wished to enter
upon the development of the country
in the neighborhood of Hilo on such
a basis that there could not hereafter
be disagreements with the Govern-
ment. The Cabinet is favorable to the
plan in general, but is taking time to
see that the interests of the public are
completely protected. There is no in-
formation that the company is after
exceptional advantages, but the Cab-
inet is cautious and will take another
day or two to consider before deciding
on several quite important features.

A protest signed by a number of
ladies and gentlemen of the city was
presented and referred to Capt. King,
Minister of the Interior. This is
against continuance of a hack stand
at the corner of Nuuanu and Beretania
streets. It is claimed that the stand
is a bad feature of the surroundings of
the extensive free kindergarten that
is maintained in Queen Emma hall at
the corner indicated. It was mentioned
or remarked incidentally that there are
one or two other hack stands in Ho-
nolulu that were proper subjects for
reform in one way or another.

The committee that is arranging for
the monster Sunday School rally of
which considerable has been said in
this paper, waited upon the Cabinet.
The use of the Executive Building
grounds for the rally day is very much
desired. It is likely that the request
will be granted, but no action was
taken yesterday.

Articles of incorporation of the Maunalei
Plantation company have been
filed with the Minister of Interior and
have received the approval of the At-
torney General. The capital is \$1,000,-
000 in shares of \$100 each, with the
privilege of increasing to \$3,000,000.
Term of existence, fifty years. Incor-
porators: T. F. Lansing, Wm. M. Min-
ton, Geo. D. Gear, C. B. Gray, A. V.
Gear and Wm. R. Sims.

By permission of the Cabinet the
Honolulu Iron Works Company has
increased its capital stock from \$100,-
000 to \$200,000 and has the privilege
of going to \$1,000,000. The Iron Works
company, it is known, is soon to move
its great plant from Queen street to
Kakaako.

It is apparently the understanding
of the Cabinet that now Hawaii has
no Washington legislation, there is to
be an election here as usual in Septem-
ber next. There was considered at
the meeting yesterday the advisability
of filling in the vacancies in registra-
tion boards in order that the list might
be opened in the months of April, May
and June.

THEN IT WENT ON ALL RIGHT.

The writer of the letter which I am
going to copy for you in a moment has
a complaint to make. Rather, perhaps,
a complaint to place on record, as the
reason for it is passed away for the
present and she hopes—and we hope
with her—that it may not return. The
complaint does not refer to any rela-
tive, friend, or foe, but to her own
heart. It did not work well. It was
weak, and for a long time she was un-
able to find means to make it do better.
Which was a serious matter, inasmuch
as the vigor of the circulation of the
blood always depends upon the force
wherewith the heart drives it.

Still, it seems to me we ought to be a
bit indulgent towards the heart in view
of the labor it has to perform. Re-
member that it never takes a full min-
ute's rest at one time, night or day,
from the instant it begins at your birth
until, like a muffled drum, it stops for
good and all—life's funeral march to
the grave being over. During all this
while, ten years or a hundred, the
heart has got to keep on pumping blood
through your body at the rate of from
130 strokes a minute in childhood to 50
or 60 in old age. If you happen to have
a mechanical turn of mind it may in-
terest you to figure out how much this
stands for in units of horse-power for
a given case and time. If not, you can
take my word for it that, merely as a
machine, the heart deserves your re-

spect. No long as it goes ahead steady-
ly, up hill and down dale, hammering
away softly but strongly, you haven't a
word to say for or against it; but when
it begins to get weak, maybe skipping a
stroke now and then, you call in the
doctor, who puts the tip of his finger
just below the base of your left thumb,
looks wise and solemn (as befits the oc-
casion), and says, "Ah, yes, yes; I see,
I see." But what does he see? He
doesn't tell you that; he leaves medi-
cine, and mentions when he will look
it again.

But as to the letter I spoke of, "For
many years," the lady says, "I suffered
from indigestion and weak heart. Very
little exertion made me feel weary and
tired. Cold, clammy sweats broke
over me. I had a poor appetite, and
after meals an aching pain at the chest
and a miserable sinking feeling at the
stomach. I had also much pain at the
left side, and my heart would flutter
so as to frighten me. At length I be-
came so weak I was barely able to get
about, being no longer able to do my
housework."

"Owing to the trouble at my heart I
obtained no proper rest at night, and
often walked about my bedroom at
night. Many times these attacks were
so bad I thought I was dying. During
the day a sense of suffocation some-
times came upon me and I was obliged
to go to the door for fresh air."

"Year after year I suffered like this;
now a little better, now as bad as I
could be. In November, 1887, while on
a visit to Crocydon, my son-in-law per-
suaded me to try Mother Seigel's
Syrup. He got me a bottle, and after
taking it I experienced great relief.
The pain at my heart was easier, and
I felt better as a whole. I could eat
well and the food agreed with me."

"I now felt encouraged to continue
using this remedy. Soon I was in bet-
ter health than for years, the heart
trouble having disappeared altogether.
Since that time when I feel anything
ailing me a few doses of Mother Seigel's
Syrup never fail to give the de-
sired relief. I have told many persons
of the benefit I have derived from it,
and hereby consent to your publishing
this statement should you wish to do
so."—(Signed) (Mrs.) William Har-
rington, near Wickford Hill, Clare, Suf-
folk, November 12th, 1897.

Now what ailed Mrs. Harrington's
heart? Why precisely the same things
that ailed her lungs, her nerves and
her muscles—weakness. Therein she is
right. It was a weak heart but not a
discarded heart. The heart is a muscle,
and (seeing the prodigious lot of work
it has to do) necessarily a strong, ac-
tive muscle. But it will not work with-
out pay any more than you or I will.
With all the rest of the body it has got
to be sustained and strengthened by
food. Here we have the point then.
The lady was afflicted with chronic in-
digestion. For this reason her whole
body grew weak—the heart, of course,
with other parts of the engine. Hence
all the symptoms she names. Her im-
mense all-round weakness and puller-
down is that same old dyspepsia. When
Mother Seigel's Syrup made the diges-
tion of plenty of food possible, the
heart went on all right, like a newly-
wound clock.

The Japanese cruiser "Ka-
sagi," which was built by
Wm. Cramp & Sons, Phila-
delphia, for the Japanese
Government, since she began
her trial trips in June last has
used the

VACUUM MARINE ENGINE
CYLINDER and
ARCTIC ENGINE OILS.

In January, 1899, she was
supplied at Newcastle-on-
Tyne, England, with

10 bbls. Vacuum Cylinder Oil,
30 bbls. Marine Engine Oil,
4 bbls. Arctic Engine Oil.

The use of the Vacuum
Oils is increasing in all the
markets of the world. The
explanation of this is no
doubt in part due to the fact
that the Vacuum Oil Com-
pany uses petroleum from
wells which show no traces
of asphaltum.

Asphaltum is very injuri-
ous to machinery, and cheap
oils containing it should be
avoided.

A comparative test of Oils
sold in this market, on one
plantation, has resulted in an
order for 48 bbls. of Vacuum
Oils.

Pacific Hardware Co.
—LIMITED—

Sole Agents
FOR HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.

Down Again

In prices in the market for
flour and feed, and we follow
it closely.
Send us your orders and they
will be filled at the lowest
market price.
The matter of 5 or 10 cents
upon a hundred pounds of
feed should not concern you
as much as the quality, as
poor feed is dear at any price.

We Carry Only the Best.

When you want the Best Hay,
Feed or Grain, at the Right
Price, order from

CALIFORNIA FEED CO.
TELEPHONE 121.

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AND
BUYERS' GUIDE

ISSUED SEMI-ANNUALLY BY
MONTGOMERY WARD & CO.
THE GREAT MAIL ORDER HOUSE,
Chicago, U. S. A.
IS THE MOST COMPLETE IN THE WORLD

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quotations of prices, weights, etc., and
contains over 500 pages. Everything you want
or see is listed in it; and the prices quoted place
you in a position to buy from us in large or
small quantities, at wholesale prices. We do not
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mense facilities we will send free of charge
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ers' Guide," and our "Home Book for
Foreign Travelers," which give all informa-
tion necessary to put you in touch with our
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of these neatly mounted and done
up in a native made Lauhala folder.
Could not be excelled as a gift.
Should we chance not to have
some desirable view we would en-
gage to make it and be thankful for
the suggestion.

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in our Show Case at the Post Office.

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to cure Gonorrhea,
Pain in the back, and all kindred complaints.
Free from Mercury. Established upwards of 20
years. In boxes 1s. 4d. each, of all Chemists
and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the
World. Proprietors, The Lincoln and Midland
Counties Drug Company, Lincoln, England.

TIMELY TOPICS

February 21st, 1899.
Every steamer, as well as sailing ves-
sel, brings us something useful and or-
namental. After repeated trials
we have at last found the article we
wanted; it is now offered for sale to
the public of Honolulu at same prices
as sold in the States.

We are anxious to place in every
household, the

NEW PROCESS
BLUE FLAME OIL STOVE.

A sort of dread may prevail among
housewives that perhaps these stoves
might explode, but we can honestly say
that they are perfectly safe in every
home. To endorse our statement just
have a talk with any insurance agent;
he will tell you at once that he would
rather insure a home where these
stoves are used than issue a policy on
a home where different stoves are used.

You wonder why the Blue Flame
stove should be better than any other.
We'll tell you. In this country the mat-
ter of fuel is a very large item of ex-
pense. As you have turned over a
new leaf since the New Year and in-
tend economizing where you never
thought of before, you may begin on
your coal and wood. It is a positive
fact that the "BLUE FLAME" uses
only about one-half the quantity of fuel
any other stove does. Another great
advantage is that there is no smoke or
smell.

These stoves are placed on rollers
and are so light they can be easily
moved about. We have them in two
sizes, one with two burners with oven
attached and the other with three
burners with oven. (The price of these
stoves is \$16, \$22.50 and \$25.00). We
can't tell you all about them; the best
thing to do is to come and look at
them.

We are selling the Celebrated
FISHER STEEL RANGE for wood and
coal at \$45.00.

The Hawaiian Hardware Co.
Limited,
307 FORT ST.

Drink
PURE
WATER.

If the advice given in those three
words is heeded, good health will fol-
low. City water is not good for many
reasons, principally, because it is con-
taminated with vegetable and putrid
matter of all descriptions. A simple
analysis shows this to be a fact.

EXERCISE

Our doctors are busy treating pa-
tients who are suffering from com-
plaints, more especially malarial dis-
orders, which will be materially bene-
fitted if they drink a water that is pure
and possesses curative features, as does
Bartlett Spring Water.

DUE

Ask your family physician about the
water, and if he is honest he will en-
dorse its use.
All who have drank the water speak
in the highest of terms for it.

This climate demands the use of
such a water and you cannot afford to
be without it.

VIGILANCE.

We will serve free of charge a glass
of this wonderful natural Spring
water at our Soda Counter to all who
care to come and test its virtues. We
deliver the water to your home in case
lots at \$6.50 for 50 pints, \$9.50 for 50
quarts.

HOLLISTER DRUG CO
SOLE AGENTS.

A DOZEN AND ONE

Thirteen Priests Direct From the Philippines.

THEY WERE LUCKY TO ESCAPE

Aguinaldo Against Them—Safe in Manila—Church Property—The Future—Cruelties.

There were thirteen in the party of priests that was here the other day aboard the American liner China, of the Pacific Mail Company's fleet. They are missionaries of the order of St. Augustine Recoletos and had been laboring in the Philippines, some of them as long as forty years. These were the names given:

Fathers Felix Guillen, Julian Cisneros, Bernardino Garcia, Francisco Malagana, Meliton Martinez, Isidoro Munista, Antonio Armendariz, Paciente Corral, Miguel Lascarras, Hilario Sanchez, Eusebio Ortuerte, Celestino Falcas, Demetrio Arqueta.

A representative of this paper, for the purposes of an interview, was able to secure the services of Dr. L. F. Alvarez of this city, the resident being a finished Spanish scholar. This is the story told by Dr. Felix Guillen, a fine old man who had been in the Philippines a quarter of a century and who was very careful in answering the many questions. In utterance he was smiling and deliberate, yet with a tone of sadness over leaving the country he had known and loved so well:

"We are all from Bohol, in the group of the Visayas. We are going to Central and South America to continue on our life work as missionaries. It is best on account of language for us to go to a Spanish country, though any land where we could be of use would be acceptable. The Philippines, of course, we like the best. We would gladly turn back now for our old home."

"From our various stations we are fugitives, fled in terror of our lives, but not from Manila. We might stay there indefinitely in perfect safety, on account of the flag of the United States being shown from the staff."

"The rebel leaders incited the natives against us. We have not great harshness of feeling towards these leaders, because they had several reasons to believe that we were with the Spanish Government. The people we do not blame at all. They wanted to protect us, but it would have been at the expense of their own lives and small properties, for the rebels, directed by the bloodthirsty Aguinaldo, a very bad man, are desperate indeed. What little pay we received came from the Spanish Government, being shipped out from Madrid. Then again you know the priests must learn the languages of the various localities in which they are located. The vernaculars are many. All orders, instructions, decrees, etc., from Spain and from the head of the see at Manila came to us in the Spanish language and we translated to the natives. When we told them that we were not the authors of the instructions, whatever these might be, but were simply the medium of communication, they believed us, for in the letters were many erroneous statements which they knew we could not make. But the rebel chiefs told them that we made the orders read to suit our own purposes. Then, of course, all knew we were educated in Spain."

"We leave Manila and go to the new fields because Manila is congested with priests. We could stay there and live with our brethren, but we made up our minds that it is best to travel and work."

"It shall not be said that we fear or that we complain greatly. Our lives are dear to us, but we do not want the people to sin so greatly as to end our lives unnaturally. It was, as I have said, not their disposition to do so, but they were urged by the agents of Aguinaldo, who hopes to drive from the islands every vestige of Spanish supremacy or rule."

"Aguinaldo's fighting did not amount to much till the Americans came. Then his forces greatly grew and he sent men everywhere. All people able to fight were forced into the revolution and were told that they would be established as rulers of the land by the Americans."

"There was much slaughter by the rebels, but I will tell you chiefly of their cruel treatment of the missionaries. There are not so many priests in the Philippines as many suppose. All that come are trained in Spain for the work especially. There are four religious corporations in the whole of the islands and the work for them is assigned by the Bishop of Manila, though over one or two of the orders he has but slight supervision, they being responsible directly to their monasteries in Spain. The Bishop is of course practically an officer of the Government. The orders are the Dominicans, the Augustines, the Augustin Recoletos and the Franciscans. The priests have their charges the same as in any other country, but are in all cases also school teachers and frequently physicians and surgeons. I can say to you that some really very able men are buried away in that hitherto isolated quarter of the globe. The church has not been progressive. All the fine buildings are in Manila. The head machinery has been running things in a rut for a long time—many, many years."

"Priests to the number of 500 were made prisoners by the rebels. Of these

about 100 were put to death. Of the whole number put to death, forty-two were of the order of myself and my fellow missionaries. Ah, we lost some noble, devoted, industrious, earnest fathers. A few are still prisoners, but most of them, through the aid of friends, natives and friendly Chinese, made their way to Manila."

"It was with excitement and joy that the Father spoke of the church property in the Philippines. He was diplomatic in his references under this head and frankly said that he desired so to be. He had read and heard of the charges that the church had selected all the best property and held it and was immensely wealthy."

"In the hundreds of years it has worked in the Philippines, the church has acquired considerable property. I cannot, even now, after all that we have suffered and even considering the great love I have for the United States state the thing in any way other than I believe it. It is the civil and the military authorities who have become so very rich and not the church. But the church has a small amount of property that would be very valuable if properly developed. Of money, it has had but little, for as I say, poor salary comes from Madrid still. The church, you see, has been a part of the Government, rightly or wrongly. That has been the system. But the church has had within it in the Philippines many men who have labored for the natives. The natives have not been oppressed or robbed by the sign of the cross. It is not true."

"This last was spoken with much warmth of feeling."

"In Manila the church has some fine old cathedrals that were built by the Government. There are no such buildings anywhere else in the whole group. The church has some agricultural land in and about Manila, but the amount or area of the holding has been greatly exaggerated. And the fact has not been told about the rental of it. With the Chinese and the other foreigners who have secured leases of the soil, which is a very productive, sharp lease bargains have been driven. But the natives have been lightly imposed and we have figured closely and have shown that no son of the soil was taxed more than one and a half percent of his crop for the use of the land of the church. And there is available always for use much land besides that of the church, but not so well kept up. On the islands away from Luzon the church holdings are small and are kept up in the highest state of cultivation. At my parish we had 500 mango trees, besides much other fruit. Now in the Philippines a mango tree will yield seven crops in a year, or at least six. While the fruit is falling for its maturity. The trees are never without both fruit in all stages of growth and numerous blossoms as well. These trees are rented to the natives for twenty-five cents a year, and the revenue goes to the maintenance of the mission. A native can make a good deal off a tree in a year, selling the fruit to Chinese. In many cases the native wants to re-rent the tree to the Chinamen direct, but we do not permit this. The natives are not regular workers. It was with the mangos for one thing that we tried to occupy them. All through the group it is the ambition of every native to get to Manila and live there, but some of them try it and then come back. The city influences are deadly to them."

"We have every hope—I may say the church heads have every hope—of partially restoring the missions in the Philippines to the natives. We anticipate, however, that many other workers in the field will meet us. There have been other missionaries there for many years past and they have gained some converts, but the great body of the Filipinos are Catholics. It may be that many of them, failing to understand that church and state must separate will, under a new order, turn their backs upon the faith that Spain put upon them at the beginning."

"It is felt by us that the church property will be secure for all time. We have filed our papers of title with the representatives of the United States. We expect our houses of worship and our lands to be restored to us to hold as before. You may be sure that the priests love the Stars and Stripes, for it was to them they ran to save their lives. America will be doing a service to humanity to have law and order and honesty in the whole group. We believe it will come. We, of this party, may not see it, but our brethren will enjoy security and see the natives and the Spaniards remaining in the country have the benefits of liberal government."

"The father shuddered when he started to tell, after much urging on the part of the newspaper writer, of the fighting witnessed in and about Manila. At times the old man would throw his hands to Heaven, clasping them in an attitude of prayer and close his eyes. Then he would weep at the thought of the killing. He said that through some accidental happening, Aguinaldo made the attack on the American lines twenty-four hours in advance of the time that had been planned for several weeks. Consequently there was confusion in the movement of men. The priest declared that in one village 500 rebels were killed. The rebels jammed in flight and their bodies were in piles. The Americans rushed against the foes like demons."

"According to the priest the circumstance, the show of force and battling ability that most impressed and terrified the rebels was the co-operation of the land and sea forces against the hordes of Aguinaldo. Maps showing each village and the harbor and city were made by the old priest and by a younger one who had been making some notes that were subsequently translated by Dr. Alvarez and are used in this article. Both charts or sketches show the Monadnock, the Charleston and the Olympia cross-firing the rebel lines and throwing shells over the city into distant villages. The execution of the shells must have been terrible, for the priests say that some shots destroyed the whole of a little town and its people. The ships had exact range through signalling. Another method that appalled the Filipinos was the advance of troops under shells from field

guns and from the ships in the bay. At times shells were falling but a few hundred yards in front of the American lines. The field pieces saved several commands. The beach was full of natives who would shoot men at a range of a few feet. When it was learned that so many towns were in the grasp the grass was mowed literally, with the machine guns drawn by hand and by the use of native ponies. It was a frightful slaughter and an effective root of the natives. The priest said he was ready to accept the statement that some of the Indians used by Aguinaldo in the determined assault upon the city really were acquainted with the effectiveness of firearms and that some of them who knew guns not at all believed when they were told that the rifles could not harm them. Some of the negritos and Indians from the back districts dearly love to be warriors, at whatever cost. Aguinaldo has for a long time had a lot of his men so infatuated with the cause that they would never hesitate for an instant to commit murder to secure a rifle or ammunition. It is in fighting from the underbrush that the Filipinos are most dangerous. One stranger to the country could pass within a very short distance of large forces of concealed men without having any notion whatever of their presence. It is to be wondered that the efforts at ambushing were not more successful. But for the ships in the harbor and the field guns the infantrymen would have fared badly."

"I saw Aguinaldo once," said the priest, "and one of my brothers at the mission gave him a blessing. But we did not know who it was till afterwards. He was in our neighborhood secretly inciting the natives to rise against the Government when the time came. He is crafty, is a good organizer and it seems marvelous how he can inspire his followers with confidence and cause them to be so savage that the old tales of the Spanish fighting with the natives and the natives fighting amongst themselves, when hand to hand encounters were numerous, are entirely forgotten, or cannot be used as a comparison."

"The fathers who were here share with all persons coming from Manila in admiration for Admiral Dewey. They simply say that he is the greatest of all Americans and the incarnation of all that should be within a man to conquer and to rule. The military authorities were also kind to the priests. All of the priests are imperialists without knowing that word. They say the United States should send good men to hold offices and apply the laws all over the groups and all through the East in China and Japan. 'Admiral Dewey could do for all,' remarked the admiring young priest naively."

As one final clause to the financial equation, the leader of the fathers wished to make it plain that under the state arrangement a large portion of the revenue raised by the church in the Philippines was used for the maintenance in Spain of monasteries in which men for work in the Philippines were prepared. "And Aguinaldo's men said it was for this, for one thing, that the priests must be killed—because they had been educated at the public expense. Oh, but some of the brothers were killed horribly. I tell you, some of them were torn to pieces, not given the poor blessing of a bullet or a dagger or a stone. The rebels have been cruel to us—but it was not the thought of the people."

These thirteen priests all traveled black, but looked worn. All wore long black gowns and nearly all of them smoked Filipino cigarettes.

A Stock of these Fertilizers will be kept constantly on hand and for sale on the usual terms, by

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HONOLULU AGENTS CALIFORNIA FERTILIZER WORKS.

MANUFACTURERS OF PURE BONE FERTILIZERS AND PURE BONE MEAL.
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Have constantly on hand the following goods adapted to the island trade:

HIGH GRADE CANE MANURE, FERTILIZERS,

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HIGH GRADE SULPHATE OF POTASH,

FISH GUANO, WOOL DUST, ETC.

Special Manures Manufactured to Order.

The manures manufactured by the CALIFORNIA FERTILIZER WORKS are made entirely from clean bone treated with acid, Dry Blood and Fish, Potash and Magnesia Salts. No adulteration of any kind is used, and every ton is sold under a guaranteed analysis. One ton or one thousand tons are almost exactly alike, and for excellent mechanical condition and high analysis have no superior in the market.

The superiority of Pure Bone over any other Phosphate Material for Fertilizer use is so well known that it needs no explanation.

The large and constantly increasing demand for the Fertilizers manufactured by the CALIFORNIA FERTILIZER WORKS is the best possible proof of their superior quality.

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C. Brewer & Co., Ltd.

HONOLULU AGENTS CALIFORNIA FERTILIZER WORKS.

A Shoemaker of Lebanon, Pa.

Mr. Michael Gross, of 1107 Walnut street, Lebanon, Pa., is a shoemaker by trade. Often as he traipsed himself up from the bench, he pressed his hands into the small of his back and ominously shook his head, for his back ached, and he suffered like nearly every shoemaker in our Republic. Our representative quietly remarked, "Why don't you use Doan's Backache Kidney Pills?" "Well," replied Mr. Gross, "I have noticed a score of advertisements about this remedy in our local papers but I thought they were like every other specific which I have tried." "Try them, and see," our representative suggested. "If they do not do you any good, they won't do you any harm." Some three weeks afterward a second visit was made to Mr. Gross, when the following particulars were given by him for publication: "For ten years I suffered with kidney trouble. It was not bad at first, but after a severe and prolonged attack of dysentery, which weakened my system, I was compelled to give up work on account of my back. Sharp pains through the loins, rheumatism through the hips and joints, on my left side, frequent attacks of headache and dizziness, lack of control over the kidney secretions and sharp, darting pains through the bladder were the principal symptoms. After trying a great many remedies, I got Doan's Backache Kidney Pills. In every respect they carried out their representations. I am only too glad to recommend them to anyone suffering from their kidneys."

These pills may be had of dealers generally, or will be mailed by the Holister Drug Co., Honolulu, on receipt of price, 50 cents per box, or 6 boxes for \$2.50.

Irish patriots of this city are organizing for a bit of a celebration on the 17th. Capt. Paul Smith is a member of the committee.

CHAMBERLAIN'S COUGH REMEDY
SUPERIOR TO ANY OTHER.

Geo. B. Secord, the well known contractor of Towanda, N. Y., says: "I have used Chamberlain's Cough Remedy in my family for a long time and have found it superior to any other." For sale by Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., wholesale agents for H. I. All drugists and dealers.

CUTICURA FOR THE HAIR



LUXURIANT LUSTROUS HAIR

With clean, wholesome scalp, free from itching, bleeding, and scaly eruptions, produced by warm shampoos with CUTICURA SOAP, and frequent dressings with CUTICURA, greatest of emollients and purifiers of skin cures. This treatment clears the scalp and hair of crusts, scales, and dandruff, soothes irritated and itching surfaces, stimulates the hair follicles, nourishes the roots and makes the hair thick, soft, and glossy.

Sold throughout the world. British agent: F. W. MANNING & SONS, London. FOREIGN AGENTS AND CORRESPONDENTS: Messrs. J. & A. B. "New York Tribune Building," 400 Broadway, New York.

California Fertilizer Works

OFFICE: 527 Merchant St., San Francisco, Cal.
FACTORIES: South San Francisco and Berkeley, Cal.

J. E. MILLER, MANAGER.

MANUFACTURERS OF PURE BONE FERTILIZERS AND PURE BONE MEAL.

DEALERS IN—

Fertilizer Materials!
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

Have constantly on hand the following goods adapted to the island trade:

HIGH GRADE CANE MANURE, FERTILIZERS,

NITRATE OF SODA, SULPHATE OF AMMONIA,

HIGH GRADE SULPHATE OF POTASH,

FISH GUANO, WOOL DUST, ETC.

Special Manures Manufactured to Order.

The manures manufactured by the CALIFORNIA FERTILIZER WORKS are made entirely from clean bone treated with acid, Dry Blood and Fish, Potash and Magnesia Salts. No adulteration of any kind is used, and every ton is sold under a guaranteed analysis. One ton or one thousand tons are almost exactly alike, and for excellent mechanical condition and high analysis have no superior in the market.

The superiority of Pure Bone over any other Phosphate Material for Fertilizer use is so well known that it needs no explanation.

The large and constantly increasing demand for the Fertilizers manufactured by the CALIFORNIA FERTILIZER WORKS is the best possible proof of their superior quality.

A Stock of these Fertilizers will be kept constantly on hand and for sale on the usual terms, by

C. Brewer & Co., Ltd.

HONOLULU AGENTS CALIFORNIA FERTILIZER WORKS.

We Are Stocked Up Again
On Columbias and Ramblers.

The "Australia" having brought us a big shipment.

For heavy men those extra stout Ramblers fitted with 2-inch tires are just the thing. For light men the Model 49 Columbia is the proper thing.

These interested in 30-inch Wheels can be pleased at our store. We have been selling them for two months past and they are alright.

Chainless Columbias are so good that all we have on this Australia are sold already. The factory is turning out 500 per day and can not catch up with back orders so we can not get all we order each steamer.

Banner Lamps, the old stand by \$3 lamp, another 100 of them by the Australia, so there will be more light than ever now.

Columbias, Ramblers, Renting, Repairing

ALL AT

E. O. HALL & SON,

—LIMITED—

Corner Fort and King Streets.

Read the Hawaiian Gazette

INSURANCE.

Theo. H. Davies & Co.
(Limited)

AGENTS FOR FIRE, LIFE AND MARINE INSURANCE.

Northern Assurance Company,
OF LONDON, FOR FIRE AND LIFE. Established 1826.

Accumulated Funds: £3,570,000.

British and Foreign Marine Ins. Co.
OF LIVERPOOL, FOR MARINE.

CAPITAL: £1,000,000.

REDUCTION OF RATES.
IMMEDIATE PAYMENT OF CLAIMS.

THEO. H. DAVIES & CO., LTD.
AGENTS.

J. S. WALKER,
General Agent Haw. Isl.

Royal Insurance Company:

ALLIANCE INSURANCE CO.,
ALLIANCE MARINE AND GENERAL INSURANCE CO.,
WILHELM OF MADDEBURG INSURANCE CO.,
SUN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF CANADA,
SCOTTISH UNION AND NATIONAL UNION.

Room 12, Spreckels Block.

Hamburg-Bremen Fire Insurance Co.

The undersigned having been appointed agents of the above company are prepared to insure risks against fire on Stone and Brick Buildings and on Merchandise stored therein on the most favorable terms. For particulars apply at the office of

F. A. SCHAEFER & Co., Agents.

German Lloyd Marine Insurance Co.
OF BREMEN.

Fortuna General Insurance Co.
OF BREMEN.

The above Insurance Companies have established a general agency here, and the undersigned, general agents, are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the sea at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms.

F. A. SCHAEFER & Co., Gen. Agts.

General Insurance Co. for Sea, River and Land Transport.
of Dresden.

Having established an agency at Honolulu and the Hawaiian Islands the undersigned general agents are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the sea at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms.

F. A. SCHAEFER & Co., Agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

TRANS-ATLANTIC FIRE INS. CO.
OF HAMBURG.

Capital of the Company and reserve, reinsurance, 6,000,000

Capital their reinsurance companies, 101,660,000

Total reinsurance, 107,660,000

North German Fire Insurance Co.
OF HAMBURG.

Capital of the Company and reserve, reinsurance, 8,800,000

Capital their reinsurance companies, 35,000,000

Total reinsurance, 43,800,000

The undersigned, general agents of the above two companies, for the Hawaiian Islands, are prepared to insure Buildings, Furniture, Merchandise and Produce, Machinery, etc., also Sugar and Rice Mills, and Vessels in the harbor, against loss or damage by fire, on the most favorable terms.

H. HACKFELD & CO., Limited.

North British & Mercantile Insurance Co.

TOTAL FUNDS AT 31ST DECEMBER, 1897.

£12,856,000.

1-Authorized Capital—£2,000,000

2-Subscribed Capital—£2,750,000

3-Paid up Capital—£687,500 0 0

4-Fire Funds—£2,168,519 7 6

5-Life and Annuity Funds—£1,197,480 8 9

Revenue Fire Branch—£1,581,877 8 9

Revenue Life and Annuity Branches—£1,376,611 4 0

£12,856,000 0 0

The Accumulated Funds of the Fire and Life Departments are free from liability in respect of each other.

ED. HOFFSCHLAGER & CO.
Agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

Castle & Cooke,
LIMITED.

LIFE AND FIRE

INSURANCE AGENTS

AGENTS FOR

New England Mutual Life Insurance Co.
OF BOSTON.

Etna Fire Insurance Company
OF HARTFORD.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVED AT HONOLULU.

Tuesday, March 14.
 S.S. Mauna Loa, 1800 tons, from Kailua, 1800 tons sugar, 15 bags coffee, 27 head cattle and 16 pigs.
 S.S. J. A. Cummins, 8 hrs. from Waimanalo.

Wednesday, March 15.
 Am. ship, Australia, 1800 tons, from San Francisco; pass. and mail to W. G. Irwin & Co.
 S.S. Nona, 1800 tons, from Honolulu; 4000 bags sugar to H. H. H. & Co.
 S.S. Mikahala, 1800 tons, from Honolulu; 4000 bags sugar to H. H. H. & Co.
 Haw. ship, Star of Bengal, Henderson, 47 days from Newcastle; 2544 tons coal for J. J. Smith & Co., San Francisco, in course with cargo on fire.

Am. ship, Irigard, Schmidt, 11 days from San Francisco; 1000 tons mail, 8 passengers to F. A. Schaefer & Co., 300 bags.
 Haw. bk. Diamond Head, Ward, 16 days from San Francisco; 1750 tons mail, to H. H. H. & Co., 21 head horses, 12 mules.
 S.S. Ke Au Hou, Thompson, 17 hrs. from Honolulu; 3911 bags sugar to H. H. H. & Co.

Thursday, March 16.
 Br. ship, Monmouthshire, Evans, 12 days from Yokohama; 573 Japanese immigrants to T. H. Davies & Co.
 U. S. S. Wheeling, Burwell, 13 days from Vancouver.

S.S. Blanche and Ella, Dadoit, 11 hrs. from Kaula.
 S.S. Alton, Locke, 30 hrs. from Kailua.

Br. ship, Gaelic, Finch, 7 days from San Francisco; pass. and mail to H. H. H. & Co.
 Br. ship, Warrimoo, Hay, 16 days from Sydney; pass. and mail to T. H. Davies & Co.

S.S. James M. Keane, Tullett, 13 hrs. from Kaula; 1000 bags sugar to C. Brewer & Co.
 S.S. Iwailani, Gregory, 8 hrs. from Lahaina; 5248 bags sugar to F. A. Schaefer & Co.

SAILED FROM HONOLULU.

Tuesday, March 14.
 S.S. W. G. Hall, Haglund, Nawiliwili.
 S.S. Kihohana, Thompson, Kaula.
 S.S. Kaula, Kaula, Kaula.
 U. S. S. Iroquois, Ford, Hilo.
 Am. ship, Annie M. Campbell, Fridberg, San Francisco.
 Am. ship, I. F. Chapman, Thompson, New York or Philadelphia.
 S.S. Wainalea, Green, Kilauea.
 S.S. Kaula, Bruhn, Lahaina.
 S.S. Kilauea, Clarke, Hilo.
 U. S. S. A. T. Portland, Lindquist, Manila.

Am. ship, Oceania Vance, Ankers, San Francisco.
 S.S. Blanche and Ella, Dadoit, Kaula.

Wednesday, March 15.

S.S. Malolo, Sase, fishing cruise.
 S.S. J. A. Cummins, Searle, Waimanalo.
 Haw. bk. Andrew Welch, Drew, San Francisco.
 Am. ship, Corona, Anderson, Port Townsend in ballast.
 S.S. Luka, Sam, Kohala.

Thursday, March 16.
 S.S. Ke Au Hou, Mosher, Nawiliwili.

S.S. James M. Keane, Tullett, Kaula.
 S.S. Nona, Pederson, Hamakua.
 Am. ship, Eureka, J. Schon, Port Townsend in ballast.
 Br. S. S. Warrimoo, Hay, Vancouver.

MEMORANDA.

Per ship, Mauna Loa, from Kaula and Kaula, March 14.—Cleaned out Honolulu; 4900 bags at Punalu; a lot of rain and rough weather along Kaula coast; could not land last of Punalu freight until Sunday afternoon; took sugar from there until leaving time; 11,000 H. S. Co. and 73,500 P. S. M. sugar left.

Per ship, Warrimoo, March 16.—Left Sydney at 1:30 p. m., Feb. 25. Experienced N. W. winds with rough, confused sea for the first two days, thence N. and N. E. winds and fine weather to arrival at Wellington at 5 p. m., March 1. Proceeded on voyage next day, having been delayed at Wellington owing to the southern mails being late. Met with fine weather and light winds to Fiji, which was reached at 10:30 a. m., March 7. A start was again made at 4 p. m. same day, clearing the Fiji group at 5 a. m. next day. Strong trade winds prevailed to Honolulu.

Per ship, Iwailani, March 16.—P. M., 11,000 bags sugar on hand. Kaula at Kaula; on Thursday and Friday were at Honolulu discharging but did not finish as the weather was bad. The wind came strong from the N. E. and heavy rains fell. Twice after this, we were driven from Kaula and had to take refuge in Waipio gulch. Weather moderated on the 14th. H. S. Co. has 15,000 bags left and P. S. M. 500. There were ten inches of rain in Honolulu during the past week.

Per ship, Australia, from San Francisco, March 15.—Experienced the first three days light N. W. and north winds and fine weather; thence to port moderate to strong trades, well to the eastward. Passed in the heads March 8th at 4 p. m., bark Amy Turner.

FOREIGN PORTS.

SAN FRANCISCO—Arrived, March 5, ship, City of Puebla, from Manila; March 7, U. S. collier Brutus, from Honolulu; March 8, ship, Alameda, from Honolulu. Up and loading for island ports: Honolulu—ship, Alameda (sails March 22, 10 p. m.); ship, Alice Cooke, (sails March 11); bk. S. C. Allen (sails March 11); brig W. G. Irwin (to arrive); ship Fort George, Hilo—bk. Amy Turner, bk. Santiago (sails March 11).

The bark Golden Gate will sail probably today for nitrate ports seeking

WHARF AND WAVE.

Charter. She has taken on about 400 tons of ballast.
 NEWCASTLE—Sailed, Jan. 24, Haw. ship, Honolulu, for Honolulu; Jan. 25, ship, Honolulu, for Honolulu.
 SAN DIEGO—Arrived, March 7, ship, Honolulu, from Honolulu.

ADELAIDE—Arrived prior to March 7, ship, Honolulu, from Honolulu.
 MANILA—Arrived, March 5, ship, Honolulu, from Honolulu.
 YOKOHAMA—Sailed, March 5, ship, Honolulu, for Honolulu.
 WELLINGTON, N. Z.—Arrived, March 7, ship, Honolulu, from Honolulu.
 NEW YORK—Sailed, March 5, ship, Honolulu, for Honolulu.

LATEST FREIGHTS AND CHARGES.

Jennie Ward, Am. ship, 163 tons (at Eureka)—Redwood thence to Honolulu by Chas. Nelson.
 Marion Chilcott, Am. ship, 1572 tons—Mide, from Puget Sound to San Francisco to Manila, by U. S. Government.

Kilikitai, Am. ship, 437 tons (at Port Ludlow)—Lumber thence to Honolulu, by Pope & Talbot.
 Am. ship, Louisiana—Lumber from Vancouver to Sydney and Newcastle coal to Honolulu.

PASSENGERS.

Arrived.
 From Kona and Kaula, per ship, Mauna Loa, March 14.—Fred Angus, Mr. Winchester, J. B. O'Sullivan, J. A. O'Sullivan, A. McCarthy, J. J. O'Brien, Mr. and Mrs. Sprague, Mrs. G. N. Willett, Miss Anita Meyer, Mrs. H. Tilden, Miss L. Voorman, A. E. Kaiser, F. Boomer, C. Graham, Dr. Rice, S. Leaser, A. Lindsay, Dr. Derby, A. Ferrel, P. Almeida, W. W. Hall, J. D. Pander, John Smith and son, J. D. Emerson, W. H. Greenwell, Mary Kaula, Mr. Maruhawa, Mr. Berg, Mrs. McKee, Mr. Olson.

From San Francisco, per ship, Australia, March 15.—R. C. Arnerberger, B. R. Banning, Jno. Broadfield, Ed. Brunson, Geo. H. Collins, J. L. Davis, Jas. Ferdon, Harry Goley and wife, Mrs. M. Gorgas, Miss Lizzie C. Green, Geo. T. Hanning and wife, Mrs. W. F. C. Hanson and child, Miss N. Hawley, Miss E. Helms, Mrs. B. S. Hubbard, E. A. Huber, G. L. Johnson, N. A. Johnson, W. B. Jones, Mrs. M. Madden and two children, Mrs. W. E. Miles, R. S. Moore and wife, Mrs. Paul Neumann, Ed. Pollitz, H. Pollworth, W. H. Quinn, Mrs. D. R. Rae, Fred Rayner and wife, Geo. S. Ringland and wife, Miss Jeanne Ringland, S. Schwartz, Mrs. Skidmore, P. Sussmann, W. H. Taylor, Jr., Mrs. E. M. Titus, Wm. J. Wallace and wife, C. M. White and wife, E. O. Young.

From San Francisco, per ship, Irigard, March 15.—H. Kruger, N. L. Orme, Mrs. H. C. Orme, Miss Mary L. Korn, Mrs. Alice Conrad, Miss Elsie Conrad, Robt. Taggart, Sam. Mottam, From San Francisco, per ship, Diamond Head, March 15.—A. B. Rodman, H. W. Edwards, C. E. Smith.
 From Kaula ports, per ship, Mikahala, March 15.—H. P. Baldwin, H. von Holt, wife and family, Mrs. V. Knudsen.

From San Francisco, per ship, Gaelic, March 16.—L. E. Mallory, Mrs. L. E. Mallory, Miss Nellie Mallory, C. H. Rathbone, Miss Margaret Phillips, W. F. Frear, Mrs. W. F. Frear, Mrs. Fred Clay, Mrs. Frank Ford, Miss Augusta Ford, Miss Emma Ford, Paul Neumann, Mrs. L. E. Hamsher, Miss Grace Emery, F. B. Edwards, A. G. M. Robertson, Col. Z. S. Spalding, H. F. Wichman, H. A. Strong, Mrs. H. A. Strong, J. Y. Callahan, Mrs. J. Y. Callahan, J. Adams.

From Lahaina, per ship, Iwailani, March 16.—A. J. Laurensen and family, 41 on deck.

Departed.

For Kaula, per ship, W. G. Hall, March 14.—Mrs. W. H. Rice and son, C. E. Haynes, Charles Day, P. T. Phillips, H. Volters and wife, Mr. Schmidt, S. Tanaka, Mrs. Kamakulau, Mrs. Oxley, Mrs. Taneto, W. Berlowitz.

For Lahaina, per ship, Kaula, March 14.—Dr. Davidson.
 For Maui ports, per ship, Claudine, March 14.—W. J. Kenny, W. H. Rice, Mr. and Mrs. Mitchell, the Misses Mitchell, Mrs. Shaw and daughter, Mr. Schumelster, Mrs. Charles Bailey, Mrs. S. E. Bailey, W. C. Cook, Jr., C. Bigelow, Judge J. W. Kaula, Andrew Adams, Wong Hea and wife, S. Am, Young Tom, J. S. McCandless.

For Hilo and Way Points, per ship, Kilauea, March 14.—A. V. Peters, Mr. Dias, Samuel Parker, Miss Helen Parker, Mrs. Wilhelm, Mrs. Sadler, Miss L. Richardson, George Richardson, Mrs. L. A. de La Nux, Mrs. McFigh and four children, Miss Ryecroft, Miss Walker, J. F. Woods and wife, Chong Sun and wife, Mrs. S. K. Pua and daughter, H. Schuler, L. A. Thurston, Mrs. N. K. Eldredge, Dr. Nichols and daughter, E. P. Low, D. H. Ertlen, William J. Ertlen, E. K. Miller, Frank Andrade, W. Wright, Mrs. Alexander, Miss Alexander, Robert Hawhurst, Jr., Geo. J. Wagner.

For San Francisco, per ship, Andrew Welch, March 15.—Miss Kathleen Wheelwright.

For Vancouver, per ship, S. S. Warrimoo, March 16.—Mr. and Mrs. H. W. M. Mide, Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Cook, Mr. and Mrs. Shepard and family, Mr. and Mrs. Devlin, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Taylor, Mrs. and Miss Rodgers, Mrs. George Ford.

For Honolulu, per ship, Nona, March 17.—Mrs. Wassman, A. Fernandez.

For the Orient, per ship, S. S. Gaelic, March 16.—Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Flagler, Miss F. C. Morse, A. H. Rutherford, A. J. Pierce, C. H. Yatman, Eugene Ross, Richard Ashworth, J. T. Richmond, T. L. Foster, B. N. Foster, R. H. Taharudin, Mrs. McGowan and daughter, L. C. Quackerman, Miss C. Miller, W. C. Brooks.

WHARF AND WAVE.

The schooner Alton is at Kailua. Thirteen inches of rain in Hamakua last week.
 The collier McNear is discharging at the railway wharf.
 The barkentine Jane L. Stanford has finished discharging.

The southwest buoy at Kapaa entrance has been carried away.
 The freighter Monmouthshire, with Japanese immigrants on board, anchored in the stream yesterday morning from Yokohama. She sails for Portland today.

The United States tug Iroquois sailed for Hilo yesterday for practice and will return next Sunday. Special Agent H. M. Sewall and Maj. Langfitt, U. S. E., are guests of Capt. Pond for the trip.

The ship Star of Bengal is anchored in naval row and will discharge her cargo of coal today. The temperature was found by the board of survey yesterday to be between 80 and 100 degrees.

The barkentine Irigard made a smart passage of eleven days from San Francisco by arriving in port yesterday evening. She has a general cargo of merchandise and live stock on board.

The steamer Conemaugh was to sail from San Francisco March 11th for Manila. The mules were to have been taken aboard March 10th, but it was decided first of all to test the animals for disease. An ice house, with a capacity of ten tons, was to be built on the Conemaugh's deck before she sailed.

The Zealandia will probably do transport duty again, but will not be ready for several weeks, as she is receiving new furniture. It is reported that Commander Hoadley will take charge of the Zealandia on the trip to Manila and Commander Dowdell will take the Australia until he returns.

The Oriental and Occidental liner Gaelic anchored off the harbor early yesterday morning from San Francisco and docked at the Mail wharf at 1 o'clock in the afternoon, that berth being occupied by the Canadian steamer Warrimoo, which did not sail for Victoria until noon. The Gaelic will sail this morning.

The following cargo for New York went forward by the ship I. F. Chapman yesterday: 55,229 bags of sugar, 6,933,412 pounds, valued at \$263,791, and shipped by Wm. G. Irwin & Co., J. M. Dowsett, Alexander & Baldwin, Waterhouse & Co., F. A. Schaefer & Co., M. S. Grinbaum & Co., T. H. Davies & Co., H. H. H. & Co. and Castle & Cooke.

The Alden Besse and J. D. Spreckels sailed for Honolulu from San Francisco March 5th with assorted cargoes, the combined value of which was about \$23,000, including 1363 cents barley, 100 cents corn, 150 blis. flour, 270 bales hay, 250 cs. canned goods, 70 pkgs. salmon, 280 gals. wine, 120 cs. petroleum, 30 cs. sewing machines and 450 pkgs. powder.

COAL TRUST.

NEW YORK, March 8.—The World says: J. Pierpont Morgan returned yesterday (Tuesday) on the Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse. He went abroad two months ago to secure assent of the Reading English stockholders to a plan the Vanderbilts, the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, Maxwell of the New Jersey Central and W. H. Truett of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western had formulated for a consolidation of all the great Eastern coal interests under one management.

CUBA'S ARMY HALF OFFICERS.

HAVANA, March 7.—Inspector General Roloff estimates the total number in the Cuban army at 50,000, of which 25,000 are officers or officials holding commissions and entitled to officers' pay.

LIFE OF FR. HECKER.

ROME, March 6.—The Observatore Romano today publishes a letter from the Abbe Klein, author of the French edition of the "Life of Father Hecker," to the Pope declaring his adherence without reserve to the Pope's views as expressed in his letter to Cardinal Gibbons announcing the suppression of the sale of the book and adding that he rejects without exception or reservation the errors which the Pope condemns in the book.

BORN.

AUSTIN—In this city, March 14, 1899, to the wife of H. C. Austin, Auditor General, a daughter.

DIED.

TURNER—In East Machias, Maine, February 17th, 1899, Mrs. Sarah A. Turner, mother of Mrs. D. E. Blois, Penhalow.

NOTICE TO SHIPMASTERS.

U. S. Branch Hydrographic Office, San Francisco, Cal.
 By communicating with the Branch Hydrographic Office in San Francisco, captains of vessels who will co-operate with the Hydrographic Office by recording the meteorological observations suggested by the office, can have forwarded to them at any desired port, and free of expense, the monthly pilot charts of the North Pacific Ocean and the latest information regarding the dangers to navigation in the waters which they frequent.

Mariners are requested to report to the office dangers discovered, or any other information which can be utilized for correcting charts or sailing directions, or in the publication of the pilot charts of the North Pacific.

W. S. HUGHES, Lieutenant, United States Navy.

BY AUTHORITY.

PUBLIC LANDS NOTICE.

On Tuesday, April 11, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon, at the front entrance of the Judiciary Building, Honolulu, will be sold at Public Auction:

Lease of 207 acres of land included between Ophihala and Paaulu, Hamakua, Hawaii.

Term of lease 15 years from May 18th, 1899.

Upset rental \$1035 per annum, payable semi-annually in advance.

For plans and further particulars apply at Public Lands Office, Honolulu.

J. F. BROWN, Agent Public Lands.

March 8, 1899. 2053-4t

PUBLIC LANDS NOTICE.

On Tuesday April 11, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon, at front entrance of Judiciary Building, Honolulu, will be sold at Public Auction:

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J. F. BROWN, Agent of Public Lands.

2053-4t

PUBLIC LANDS NOTICE.

On Tuesday, April 11, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon, at the front entrance of the Judiciary Building, will be sold at Public Auction:

The lease of 146-190 acres of land situated at Waikeiki, Honolulu, Oahu being Apana 2 of land known as Kanoakahi.

The land is suitable for rice cultivation.

Term of lease 15 years from March 5th, 1900.

Upset rental \$90 per annum, payable semi-annually in advance.

For plans and further particulars apply at Public Lands Office, Honolulu.

J. F. BROWN, Agent of Public Lands.

2053-4t

PUBLIC LANDS NOTICE.

On Tuesday, April 14th, at 12 o'clock noon, at front entrance of the Judiciary Building, will be sold at public auction, for Cash, 17-10 acres of land at Pounahia, Ewa, Oahu, in rear of School lot, and in connection with the main Government road.

Upset price—\$200.

Terms—Cash, U. S. Gold Coin.

For further particulars apply at the Public Lands Office, Honolulu.

J. F. BROWN, Agent of Public Lands.

Dated, March 4, 1899. 2052

PUBLIC LANDS NOTICE.

On Tuesday, April 4th, at 12 o'clock noon at front entrance of Judiciary Building, will be sold at auction on special conditions of payment and improvement:

PUANAHULU, N. KONA.

Lot 30, 30.04 acres, upset price \$75.00.
 Lot 31, 18.07 acres, upset price \$45.00.
 Lot 32, 20.02 acres, upset price \$50.00.

For plans and particulars apply at Public Lands Office, Honolulu, or at office of J. Kaelemakule, Kailua, N. Kona.

J. F. BROWN, Agent of Public Lands.

March 1, 1899. 2051

PUBLIC LANDS NOTICE.

On Saturday, March 25, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon, at the Court House, N. Kohala, Hawaii, will be sold under special conditions of payment, residence and improvement.

Thirty-seven lots, of from 8 to 40 acres each, in Kaunahuu, N. Kohala, adjoining, or being in connection with, the Government road from Kohala to Waimea.

Upset price, \$5 per acre.

Full particulars, as to terms and conditions, plans, etc., may be had at the Public Lands Office, Honolulu; at the office of Chas. Williams, Hamakua, or of H. L. Holstein, or E. De Harne, of Niihau and Honomakua, N. Kohala.

J. F. BROWN, Agent of Public Lands.

February 21, 1899. 2049

PUBLIC LANDS NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that the upset prices of lots in Kaunahuu, North Kohala, to be offered for sale March 25, 1899, are reduced to \$3.00 per acre for said lots.

J. F. BROWN, Agent of Public Lands.

February 25, 1899. 2050

F. Meyer, Esq., has this day been appointed a member of the Board of the Taxation District of Ewa and Waianae, Island of Oahu, vice D. Center.

The Board now consists of:
 J. A. Low, Chairman,
 A. Ahrens,
 F. Meyer.

J. A. KING,
 Minister of the Interior,
 Interior Office, March 14, 1899.
 2055-3t

TENDERS FOR BEEF CATTLE.

Tenders will be received at the office of the Board of Health up to 3 o'clock Wednesday afternoon, March 29, 1899, for supplying the Laper Settlement, Molokai, with Beef Cattle for the period of six months ending September 30, 1899, under the following conditions:

1. The contractor to supply Fat Beef Cattle to weigh not less than 350 lbs. when dressed.
 2. Cattle to be delivered in lots specified by the Superintendent of the Laper Settlement, and to average from 70 to 90 head per month, more or less.
 3. Cattle dying within 24 hours after delivery, from injury or other causes sustained previous to delivery to be the contractor's loss.

4. Cattle injured when delivered and killed for that reason to be paid for at 25 per cent. less than the contract price.

The tender must be for the price per pound dressed.

Hides, tallow and offal to be the property of the Board.

The Board of Health does not bind itself to accept the lowest of any bid.

By order of the Board of Health,
 CHAS. WILCOX,
 Secretary Board of Health.

Honolulu, March 15, 1899.
 5181-4t 2055-4t

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE FIRST CIRCUIT, HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.—IN PROBATE.

In the Matter of the Estate of Sarah A. Thurston, of Honolulu, Oahu, deceased intestate.

Petition having been filed by L. A. Thurston, son of said intestate, praying that Letters of Administration upon said estate issue to him.

Notice is hereby given that Friday, the 14th day of April, A. D. 1899, at 10 o'clock A. M., in the Judiciary Building, Honolulu, is appointed the time and place for hearing said petition, when and where all persons concerned may appear and show cause, if any they have, why said petition should not be granted.

Honolulu, March 15th, 1899.

By the Court:
 A. P. TAYLOR,
 Clerk of the Circuit Court of the First Circuit. 2055-3tF

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

The undersigned having been duly appointed administrator of the Estate of Lorenzo Marie Hammer, late of Honolulu, Island of Oahu, deceased: Notice is hereby given to all creditors of the deceased to present their claims, whether secured by mortgage or otherwise, duly authenticated and with proper vouchers, if any exist, to the undersigned within six months from the date hereof, or they will be forever barred, and all persons indebted to the said deceased are requested to make immediate payment to the undersigned at his office, No. 209 1/2 Merchant street, Honolulu.

DAVID DAYTON,
 Administrator of the Estate of Lorenzo Marie Hammer.
 Honolulu, March 8th, 1899.
 2053-5tF

PURE - BRED POULTRY!

Eggs for Hatching.

PURE BRED FOWLS and Eggs for sale at all seasons from the following varieties:

English Grey Dorking, Black Minorca, Barred Plymouth Rocks, Buff Leghorn, Brown Leghorn, White Leghorn, Pekin Ducks and Bronze Turkeys.

I am constantly in receipt of new importations from the best known strains.

Eggs properly packed and fowls well crated.

Prices furnished on application.

WALTER C. WEEDON,
 Eastlawn, Punahou, Honolulu, H. I.

FOR SALE.

MAPS OF HONOLULU, UNMOUNTED, 50 cents each. Maps of Hawaiian Islands, unmounted, 50 cents each. By Hawaiian Gazette Co., Von Holt Block, King Street. 5144

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

The undersigned, having been duly appointed administrator of the estate of Marie J. Sanders, late of Honolulu, Oahu, deceased:

Notice is hereby given to all persons to present their claims against the estate of said Marie J. Sanders, deceased, duly authenticated, whether secured by mortgage or otherwise, to the undersigned in Honolulu, Oahu, aforesaid, within six months from date hereof, or they will be forever barred; and all persons indebted to said estate are hereby requested to make immediate payment to the undersigned.

Dated, Honolulu, March 13th, 1899.